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BERLIN DEMANDS ACTION TO BACK KELLOGG TREATY

Stresemann Opens Reichstag Debate on Pact With Plea for Disarmament

DECLARES FURTHER STEPS ARE IMPLIED

Says Means for Peaceful Settlements Are Required—Communists Voice Doubts

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Germany, which was the first nation to reply favorably and without reservations to the Kellogg anti-war pact proposal, is now taking steps to ratify this treaty, the first reading of the "Law concerning the outlawry of war" having just opened in the Reichstag.

Discussion was opened by a short statement from Gustav Stresemann in which the Foreign Minister defended the pact against recent attacks. The diplomatic negotiations preceding its signing, he declared, did not lower its value as some would like to say, but only showed that the nations accepting it did not regard it as a mere gesture but as a binding contract.

The pact Dr. Stresemann said, places certain obligations on the shoulders of nations signing it which must be fulfilled if the pact is really to mark the beginning of a new era. These are disarmament and the establishment of further ways and means for settling conflicts peacefully.

Two speakers of the Nationalist and Communist Parties displayed much skepticism, both declaring the pact is of little value so long as it still permits defensive wars.

It cannot be denied that this opinion is held here quite generally and the deputies listened attentively to the Communist attacking the pact and accusing most nations that have signed it, including Germany, of continuing to improve their armaments.

BERLIN (AP)—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, opening the debate in the Reichstag.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Britain Refuses to Interfere in Afghan Affairs

King's Abdication Said to Make It Hard to Regard His as Rightful Claim

By WIRELESS

LONDON—In House of Commons Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, was asked for a statement regarding the attitude of the Government, proposed to adopt toward the present disturbances in Afghanistan.

Sir Austen replied: "The Government has no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by supporting or assisting any of the parties at present contending for power in that country. They earnestly desire the establishment of a strong central Government, and will be prepared, when that Government is established, to show their friendship for the Afghan people by giving such assistance as they can in the reconstruction and development of the country."

"King Amanullah has formally announced his abdication to the British Government, and in consequence it is clear that despite that abdication he is regarded as the King by the people of Afghanistan generally, the British Government will be unable to regard his government as the rightful Afghan Government."

Asked what had been the attitude of Afghan factors toward British missions or consulates, Sir Austen said the various parties had all respected the sanctity of the British legation at Kabul, although considerable material damage was done to the buildings last December when the legation lay in the line of fire between the forces of King Amanullah and Habibullah Khan. The similar position of the British consul at Kandahar was also respected by all parties, although there had been a report, not confirmed, that the consulate had suffered damage in the course of the disturbances. No disturbances had taken place in the area of the British at Kandahar.

In reply to a question regarding the rescue of German nationals from Kabul by British aircraft, Sir Austen said he had received from the German Ambassador an expression of his warm thanks for the services rendered. The German Government similarly expressed its thanks to the British Ambassador in Berlin, saying: "They would take the opportunity of expressing to His Majesty's Government their sincere thanks for the assistance rendered by them and by the Indian Government in rescuing German women and children from Kabul in most difficult circumstances. The German Government requests that their thanks may also be conveyed to the Government of India."

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1929
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7
Sporting News—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13
FEATURES
Radio—Home Building, Equipment, Gardening, Antiques and Interior Decoration—9
Speaking of Time—10
Music News of the World—11
The Home Forum—12
True Brotherhood—13
Daily Features—14
Editorials—15

Sausage Tree Looms on Hot Dog Horizon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

A NATURAL hot dog stand is suggested as a possibility by the announcement of a "sausage tree," now on exhibition at the Field Museum of Natural History here. The arboreal wonder bears long pendants resembling the delicate green man's art.

Combined with the "lemonade tree" recently reported by James A. G. Davey and a new species of "cow tree" made known by an expedition of the Field Museum, the "sausage tree" might supply the need for roadside refreshment booths did not the present variety of hot dog stand already flourish like foliage in a tropic sun, requiring only the glare of automobile lights to spurt to a lusty growth.

ANTI-SMITH MEN IN VIRGINIA MAY TURN TO G. O. P.

Hoover-Democrat Puts Pertinent Questions to Raskob, Byrd and Roosevelt

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—A movement is under way to unite the so-called Hoover, or Anti-Smith Democrats with the Republican Party in Virginia, at least for the forthcoming state campaign.

Questions have been asked three Democratic leaders by A. J. Dunning Jr., of Norfolk, "Hoover Democrat" leader, and on the answer to these may depend whether the "Anti-Smithites" will make a concerted move to join the Republicans at the "Anti-Smith" Democratic conference to be held in Lynchburg, Feb. 5.

That there was some sentiment for consolidation with the Republicans, regardless of the replies from Mr. Dunning's queries to Chairman Raskob of the Democratic National Committee, Governor Roosevelt of New York, and Governor Byrd of Virginia, was seen in a statement by Charles S. Smith of Newport News, "Hoover Democrat" that the Republican Party in Virginia was ready to offer the Lynchburg conference a satisfactory candidate and a satisfactory platform. This was confirmed by R. H. Angell, Republican state chairman, who said he believed Republican leaders could work out a program for a consolidation of forces with the "Hoover Democrats."

Mr. Dunning, chairman of the second Virginia district delegation to the "anti-Smith" conference, made it clear that he acted on his own initiative in sending queries to Messrs. Raskob, Roosevelt and Byrd. He indicated, however, that he expected a demand to be made at the Lynchburg conference for the resignation of Mr. Raskob, and said that action might be taken on the other telegrams.

Mr. Dunning's telegram to Mr. Raskob asked the latter if he would resign his post in the interests of harmony in the Democratic Party in the South.

He inquired of Governor Roosevelt if the latter was responsible for "statements reported to have been made by you with reference to Governor Smith having been cheated out of the Presidency by ignorance, bigotry and religious fanatics." Also what particular Virginia Democrats, if any, expressed or intimated such sentiments to you?

To Governor Byrd, Mr. Dunning telegraphed: "I desire to know if you as a member of the Democratic National Committee and as head of the party in Virginia countenance the continuance of the Democratic Party under the Smith-Raskob-Tamm policies and leadership?"

GERMANY AND CANADA RAISE LEAGUE ISSUES

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, has requested that the Secretary-General of the League of Nations place the question of the League's guarantees for the protection of minorities on the agenda of next session of the Council.

Raoul Dandurand, Canadian delegate, will also raise the question of procedure concerning minority petitions.

In reply to a question regarding the rescue of German nationals from Kabul by British aircraft, Sir Austen said he had received from the German Ambassador an expression of his warm thanks for the services rendered. The German Government similarly expressed its thanks to the British Ambassador in Berlin, saying: "They would take the opportunity of expressing to His Majesty's Government their sincere thanks for the assistance rendered by them and by the Indian Government in rescuing German women and children from Kabul in most difficult circumstances. The German Government requests that their thanks may also be conveyed to the Government of India."

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The Home Forum—12
True Brotherhood—13
Daily Features—14
Editorials—15

Miss Samantha Bear Hires the Fastest Sled in Animal Town!

Read the Results

Monday on the Children's Page

UNITED STATES ACTIVE IN NEW FAST AIRWAYS

Speeding Up Mail Gives Two Weeks' Advantage Over Competitors Abroad

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Air, land and sea closer connections are being drawn between the United States and Central and South America. The developments have all come since Herbert Hoover's return from his good-will trip, and as a result United States business men are expected to reap a trade harvest.

By air, the Postoffice Department announces the basis of aviation services to Peru and Chile, for which bids will be opened this month; and almost simultaneously Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will start the regular services between Miami and Panama. "Within the next six months," it is officially stated, "the Postoffice Department hopes to have in operation the longest air-mail route in the world."

This will be to Santiago, Chile. By land, the House Foreign Affairs Committee has just approved a resolution to make \$50,000 available for initial surveys for a Pan-American highway, eventually designed to link "Canada with Terra del Fuego." The resolution was advocated by the State Department and by the Bureau of Public Roads, which says the plan is feasible.

Progress Also by Sea

By sea, cheaper services are in effect between the United States and Cuba, with two big steamship companies competing for the increasing traffic and expectations the bigger and faster ships will go eventually into all the Caribbean routes.

The Post Office Department announcement is the latest development in the air route to Santiago, Chile. On Feb. 28, Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, in charge of airmail, will open bids for the 10-year contract to carry mails down the west coast of South America from the Canal Zone to Santiago, Chile. This will link up with the route to be opened by Colonel Lindbergh from Miami to Havana, Feb. 7. The route is Cristobal, Canal Zone, via Buenaventura and Tumaco, Colombia; Esmeraldas and Guayaquil, Ecuador; Talara, Truxillo, Lima, Virgofolledo, Peru; Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta, Caldera and Quimbo, to Santiago, Chile, and return, three times a week.

Service south of Mollendo, Peru, may be omitted at first, pending completion of the route to Arica. The route is Cristobal, Canal Zone, via Buenaventura and Tumaco, Colombia; Esmeraldas and Guayaquil, Ecuador; Talara, Truxillo, Lima, Virgofolledo, Peru; Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta, Caldera and Quimbo, to Santiago, Chile, and return, three times a week.

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Foresters Adopt Plan to Revive Glory of New England Woodland

General Purpose Is to Restore Wooded Areas to Full Productivity to Provide Protection, Raw Materials and Recreation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—A comprehensive plan for the restoration of the depleted and deteriorated forests of New England has been adopted by the New England Forestry Congress at the close of a two-day session. The general objective would be to bring the forests to full productivity that they may render maximum services as sources of raw materials, for water-shed protection, recreation and scenic values.

The means to this end sought by the congress will be early completion of federal forest acquisition in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, involving 440,000 acres. Extension of state ownership of forest land to include at least 10 per cent of the forested area of the region; the extension of town forests until every organized town containing suitable forest land shall own ultimately 10 per cent of its forested area.

Another objective will be the establishing of more favorable conditions for forest owners by the improvement of fire prevention and suppression methods, improvement of protective measures against insects and modification of tax laws to obtain equality of tax burdens on forest land.

A study of markets is also proposed to increase the income from lumber lands and the purchase of nursery stock for forest planting at prices based on forest needs is advocated in the plan to help private owners.

The congress will also sponsor, under its general plan, extension of its knowledge of forestry practices by increased financial support of all agencies now engaged in research into the problems of growing and marketing timber.

Other objectives will be the protection of the public, promotion of happiness and increase in general attractiveness of New England through recognition of the necessity of public ownership, formation of state park systems and other developments; and an organized effort to educate all elements of New England business, professional, civic and social life to a true recognition of the importance of the national forests and parks lands in prosperity and development.

Besides adopting a general New England plan, the congress passed resolutions endorsing the federal research program now before Congress; the Federal Migratory Bird Conservation Act; a recommendation to include a professional forester on every flood control organization; recommendation to each State to take action necessary to protect the public interest in forest and park lands; approval for a \$3,000,000 national forest appropriation now before Congress, and recommendation that all suitable lands not needed for some other purpose shall be made parts of the national forests and placed under systematic forest management.

London Program Is Reradiocast to United States

Big Ben and Orchestra Heard Plainly at Times, But With Some Static and Fading

NEW YORK (AP)—The first attempt at reradiocasting a program originating in London, Eng., over a nationwide hookup in the United States was made Feb. 1. Results were fair, with some static and some fading. At times the music was as clear as if coming from an American station.

The program began at 4:50 p. m., eastern standard time, the first strains of the London orchestra heard clear and loud. The radiocast continued for approximately an hour.

This first English program for America, picked up on short waves and transferred to the National Broadcasting System stations, approximately 40, linked together, followed the address of President Coolidge at the dedication of the Bok Memorial in Florida.

This reradiocast is expected to be the forerunner of others from time to time. Their frequency and length will be governed largely by atmospheric conditions.

Spanning 3300 miles of the Atlantic Ocean, the signals were picked up at the RCA experimental station at Riverhead, L. I., and carried by telephone line to the NBC studios on Fifth Avenue, to go out over wires leading into radiocast transmitters in all parts of the country, including the Pacific coast.

Besides the chimes of Big Ben, the program consisted of the regular evening features of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

PLYMOUTH, Eng. (AP)—Air Craftsman Shaw, otherwise "Lawrence of Arabia," landed from the liner Rajputana Feb. 2 enveloped in the same veil of mystery that has pursued his movements since the close of the World War.

Colonel Lawrence traveled third class from India. He ate his meals alone, exercised at night, and otherwise lived up to his mysterious character.

It had been reported here that Lawrence, now serving in the British Air Force in India as "Private Shaw," had been sent home because of sensational and exaggerated reports about his activities in India.

All sorts of rumors have been coming out of the East regarding the activities of Colonel Lawrence. Sometimes he has been pictured as active in India, other times in Arabia and his name has even been mentioned in connection with the recent Afghan troubles. Official disclaimers, however, were made in London of the rumors that he was working in any way in the situation in Afghanistan.

It was stated that Lawrence had been stationed on the Afghan border for some time, but was then ordered back to England because of the rumors in circulation.

Ton of Material Would Go in Match Box, Says Astronomer of Heavyweight Star

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Prof. Arthur Stanley Eddington, at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, said that a ton of material of a star known as the companion of Sirius would go inside a match box. The star, he said, was 6000 times as dense as water, this fact having been among those ascertained by the new telescopes.

"The greatest of these telescopes at present existing," he added—"the 100-inch reflector at Mount Wilson—is a marvel of engineering." But he expected that in a few years, a 200-inch reflector would be at work, with a tube, I suppose, not less than 80 feet long.

"The new instrument will bring a rapid, perhaps a sensational, advance in astronomical knowledge. It is true, there are problems confronting us for which even a 500-inch mirror would be insufficient, but there is much urgent work that lies just outside the capacity of the present instruments and an increase of power would be a most momentous accession to our means of research."

CITY'S LEADERS DRAWN ON JURY TO PLAN FUTURE

Grand Rapids, Mich., Will Develop According to Broad Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—A jury extraordinary—a municipal character jury composed of "twelve good men and true"—has been called into service with tacit public sanction, to sit in judgment on the future development of Grand Rapids. On the verdict of this group, it is believed, will depend the molding of this leading furniture manufacturing community in material, aesthetic and cultural directions.

To the enthusiasm and far-sightedness of William A. Jack, philanthropist and manufacturer, is attributed the conception of this civic program, which began to take tangible shape with the coming of the New Year. Sixteen hundred leading citizens were guests of Mr. Jack at a banquet. Here the host's vision of what could be accomplished for the community through carefully directed constructive effort was revealed.

The "Council of Advice and Cooperation" was formed as the outcome of the banquet which, in the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Lawrence Secretly Reaches England

Ordered Back After Stories of His Part in Afghan Troubles

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Fancy Salad Is "Silage" on Master Farmers' Menu

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LA FAYETTE, Ind.—French names for food on a banquet menu held no awe for farmers who met here for an annual "Master Farmers' dinner" recently. "Bisque of fowl" was frankly translated in accompanying parentheses as "chicken soup." Under the elaborate "larded fillet of beef aux champignons" was the plain interpretation "beefsteak."

A complicated salad combination of French endive and celery was interpreted with a word which the farmer uses to describe the green fodder he preserves for his cattle, "silage."

STUDENTS NEED TIME TO THINK, HUGHES SAYS

Tendency to Conventionalize Deplored—Praises Dr. Faunce

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MUNICH, Bavaria, Germany—A student aviator here, has accomplished the difficult feat of making a landing on the summit of the famous Zugspitze Mountain, more than 6000 feet high.

Hoffman made the ascent in a 20-horsepower airplane, taking off from the Eib-See and landing at Risserssee after making a take-off from the mountain peak without mishap.

A chief concern of the present-day student should be to provide an opportunity for the youth who genuinely wants to study without being chafed and cajoled into the ways of some of his ease-seeking associates. Charles E. Hughes, former United States Secretary of State, said in an address of tribute to Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, at a dinner of 500 alumni of Brown in Boston.

Dr. Faunce, who is to retire in June after 30 years in the presidency, was acclaimed by Mr. Hughes, a classmate at Brown in 1881, as a "master builder" who has "fitted Brown to unprejudiced tasks and enabled the old university to hold her honored place in the new educational world."

While not assuming that college problems of the present are entirely new, Mr. Hughes pointed out that colleges are crowded with activities which hardly encourage "the cultural processes of quiet and reflection."

Large numbers of students with little appreciation of the true advantages of the college tend to conventionalize habits and to put upon those who would have higher aims the "curse of eccentricity," he continued.

"The point is that the college with the pressure upon it of members must make a special endeavor, as it is generally endeavoring to protect those who are worthy of it and who try to gain its benefits, from the debasing conventionalizing influence of others. A separate college of such aims, set apart within the greater institution, may be the solution, as well as the development of, satisfactory entrance tests."

"In truth, I have more concern about the teachers than the students. How are we to withdraw a sufficient number of the best graduates from the opportunities of other professions, and from the great fields of commerce and industry, to supply the need for good teachers?"

"Inspiring and competent leadership in college instruction is ever the greatest need. Not men immune to new ideas, not men committed to a particular social theory, but men who are competent to deal with their material in the interest of exactness in judgment, accurate statement, and wise judgment."

Mussolini Backs Pool of Learning for Aid of Italy

Marconi Also Lauds Plan to Co-ordinate Fascist Resources

ROME (AP)—Benito Mussolini, Premier, standing beside Senator William Marconi, developer of wireless, opened the inaugural ceremonies of the National Council of Research in the historic Campidoglio.

The Premier expressed the hope that the assembled flower of Italian natural scientists would continue the traditions established by Galileo, Volta and Marconi. The public contest is being staged on the prohibition issue, but the real objective, it was frankly admitted, was the publicity provided.

Following consideration to the \$24,000,000 dry fund appropriation, House leaders were able to keep the tax publicity amendment in place.

It can be stated on the very highest authority that Administration leaders are concerned chiefly with the tax refund publicity project, and not the prohibition amendment.

Their greatest effort is being expended on the publicity amendment, which was declared. The public contest is being staged on the prohibition issue, but the real objective, it was frankly admitted, was the publicity provided.

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Flier Lands on Peak, Then Takes Off Again

CRUISER GROUP HOPES TO START PLANS AT ONCE

Funds for Preliminary Work
in Final Deficiency Bill
If Senate Approves

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—An appropriation to begin immediately the preliminary work necessary to building the first group of 15 cruisers specified in the bill now before Congress, will be incorporated in the final deficiency bill of this session if the Senate approves the naval measure.

It is authoritatively learned that Administration leaders of the House propose to ask Congress for funds for engineers' plans for the ships at this session, rather than to wait until the next Congress. This program, it is stated, is in accord with President Coolidge's views and with the assurance to friends of the cruiser bill, that he would authorize construction work on the first group of ships without delay, if the time limitation now contained in the measure was stricken out.

The ship bill does not carry an appropriation. It merely authorizes the construction of the craft. Even with the three-year construction limitation contained in the measure the vessels could not be begun without specific appropriation from Congress for this purpose. The total cost of the 15 cruisers and the aircraft carrier called for by the bill is \$274,000,000.

By appropriating even a small sum for blueprinting, advocates of the cruisers would be in a position to ask the next Congress for an initial building allotment. To do so at this session might precipitate another contest over naval armament, which they wish to avoid, and also might raise the question of a Treasury deficit. They consider it more advantageous to postpone the larger appropriation request until next session and in the meanwhile by obtaining funds for construction plans obviating any delay in actual work on the first ships.

City's Leaders Drawn on Jury to Plan Future

(Continued from Page 1)
Opinion of Elvin Swarthout, Mayor, has probably done more than any other single event to awaken civic consciousness. The personnel of the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and
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lishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street,
Boston, Mass. Subscription price, per
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tries. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in
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ROOSEVELT ASKS CONFERENCE ON AIR PROBLEMS

New York Governor Wishes
to "Brush Up" on Best
Interstate Policies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
ALBANY, N. Y.—With a view to
working out an aviation program for
New York State that will place it in
the lead in promoting commercial
air travel, Gov. Franklin D. Roose-
velt has just written to invite F.
Trubee Davidson, Assistant Secretary
of War in charge of aeronautics, and
State Senator J. Griswold Webb (R.),
of Hyde Park, chairman of the joint
legislative committee on aviation, to
meet him at a conference to discuss
national aviation problems.

The rapid advance in commercial
flying is bringing about so many new
phases in aeronautics, the Governor
said, that the need of a carefully
worked out program for construc-
tion of landing fields and air-trail
regulations is becoming increasingly
urgent.
Such tremendous strides have been
made in aviation since he left the
Navy Department in 1920, the Gov-
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to keep "up to date" on such mat-
ters, and has called the conference
with a view to obtaining information
which will need for a thorough con-
sideration of aviation bills which
will be presented in the Legislature.

"The growth of commercial fly-
ing brings with it every day new
problems—landing fields, licensing
regulations, weather forecasts and
rules of the air in general," the
Governor said. "These are only a
few of the problems to be solved. Of
course, we must not proceed in this
matter in a haphazard fashion."
"Our program for construction of
landing fields, for instance, should be
as scientifically and carefully work-
ed out for a period of years ahead as
are the other building programs of the
State. Our regulations of air traffic
must be as nearly uniform as possi-
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the Union."

"Travel by airplane will be pecu-
liarly interstate in its nature, and I
feel that our State should reach its
own conclusions as to what is the
right national policy in order that
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Plan Reported to Trade Votes to Aid Dry Fund

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chamber took under consideration
the two Senate provisions. Although
the debate on the revised bill lasted
for hours and was heated and tense,
not a word was said about the pub-
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the project had been the subject
of a long and exhaustive debate.
By parliamentary maneuvering,
Republican leaders sent the tax pub-
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the prohibition appropriation item
without its having been before the
House at all. The conference com-
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The deliberations of the council,
which is not to be a supervisory
adjunct of the city commission, will
be private, until ready to make final
suggestions. The plan is to study the
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actual submission to the public in
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SENATE CHAMBER SOON TO FOLLOW COLONIAL LINES

Victorian Relics Must Go, Is
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in Prospect

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the United States Senate Chamber
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\$500,000, so that it will not only be
larger, but have direct lighting and
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by Thomas Hastings, of Carrere and
Hastings, architects, of Vanderbilt
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part of an \$832,000 appropriation
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the lighting and airing of both houses
of Congress, \$223,000 of which will
be spent on ventilation systems.

The early Victorian aspect of the
Senate chamber is to give way to the
more cheerful late Colonial type of
interior, according to Mr. Hastings.
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Should this happen, the remodeling
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A moot point with the Senators is
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In describing his plans for the new
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that "the room will be built in the
form of an amphitheater, with direct
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the park.

"The room will be similar in char-
acter and architecture to the present
old supreme court room, originally
the Senate room," he continued. "It
will be similar also to the statutory
hall, built in the time of Thomas
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YOSEMITE PARK PLAN MENACED BY AMENDMENT

Purchase of Private Lands
by Condemnation Held
Vital to Program

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The fate of the
privately owned timberland in the
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On behalf of his association, Mr.
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Belong to Lumber Interests
On this point he said:
"How many of the thousands who
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El Capitan and Sentinel Rock is not
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Regarding the importance of tak-
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SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The
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000 to increase the salaries of pri-
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with the demand and to further
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LADIES' HATS \$1.50
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for... \$2.50
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Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing
(Not including retrimming)
Your Three-piece Suits for
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For more than fifty years, New Englanders have bought furs at White's
with every confidence in the quality. White's were pioneer furriers.
The founder of this house began his career as a fur trapper. Expert
knowledge and the most scrupulously high standards in the selection of
furs in the market have brought us a widespread reputation for quality.
You buy assured style successes in this sale!
There are advantages in style as well as in price, in buying in
February. Now there is no conjecture as to what is the smartest collar,
the chic fur, the most approved cuff style.
In this sale you will find the four smartest collars—
(1) The large shawl collar, most favored for women
(2) The Johnny collar, the smartest for misses
(3) The Natural mink collar with fox or beaver
(4) The standing Paquin shawl collar
In this sale are included the five best selling furs in the order of
their importance—
(1) Seal-dyed muskrat
(2) The Tomboy raccoon
(3) Natural mink with fox or beaver
(4) Black or cocoa caracul (lamb)
(5) American broadtail (lamb)
Every Coat in this Sale is a remarkable value!
Quality and style at remarkably low prices have been the order of
these February sales. Our reputation as big operators in the fur mar-
ket has always brought us the pick of the values. This year, whole-
sale furs have been affected by warmer weather conditions so that
furs are lower than for a long time.

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EXPERT DEFENDS CHANNELS GIVEN BY RADIO BOARD

Technician Supports Claim Made for System of Universal Company

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Lieut. Commander T. A. M. Craven, U. S. N., technical expert of the Federal Radio Commission, virtually indorsed the claim of the Universal Wireless Communication Company to which the Federal Radio Commission recently granted 40 short waves, that it has secret processes for multiplying the availability of short waves by five.

Members of the commission, appearing before the House inquiry into the grant of waves to the Universal, have contended that the company can use short waves for message transmission with five times the efficiency of present sending methods. In other words the facilities now required to send one message would be enough to send five messages, under the new system.

Before the House Merchant Marine Committee, for the first time, a fully accredited technical expert gave his indorsement to this declaration, with all it means to the radio industry. The secret method will not only be available to the Universal, but to all users of short waves, he indicated.

Universal's processes are sufficiently advanced, Commander Craven believes, to make it independent of most patent difficulties. He detailed events of the laboratory test in Washington at which the engineers of Universal showed in miniature what they hope to put into practical operation between 110 cities in 48 states, in competition with Western Union and Postal. As a result of the test, Commander Craven reported to the committee:

"I am convinced that Universal has demonstrated a practical system, which if applied, would ease the short wave situation with Canada."

From high authority it is learned that Ira E. Robinson, chairman of Federal Radio Commission, may leave the body to accept a federal judgeship.

Seaplane Service Is Planned on Hudson

Commuters From New York to Albany to Have New Transport System

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Commuters between New York and Albany will be traveling up and down the Hudson River in seaplanes this summer. The Hudson River Navigation Company has just announced that it would institute such a service in conjunction with the Coastal Airline, Inc.

Howard Curtis, passenger traffic manager, said that the seaplanes would take off from a point in front of the steamship company's piers at Desbrosses and One Hundred and Thirty-second Streets in New York. The journey of approximately 110 miles will be made in 1 hour and 20 minutes. Business men may fly up the river to Albany in the morning and return on the night boat from Albany in the evening.

Two daily trips each way are contemplated in the New York-Albany route and other lines are projected to connect with it.

Seaplanes have been chosen for the service in order that landings may be made on the water at any point. The planes will have completely enclosed cabins.

Iron Horse Comes to 'Sleepy Hollow'

Railroad to Disturb Peaceful Hamlet Where Darwin Lived 40 Years

DOWNE, Eng. (AP)—After more than a century of undisturbed peacefulness, this hamlet known as "Sleepy Hollow" nestled in the shelter of Kentish woods no more than 15 miles from London, is to be disturbed by "the wheels of progress."

Here Charles Darwin lived for 40 years and wrote "Origin of Species." The hamlet soon will be linked up with near-by towns of Orpington and Sanderstead by railway, and inhabitants of this slumbering beauty spot are mourning.

The villages have been content without electricity, gas, movies or an omnibus service. All the houses are lighted by oil lamps, the church by candles.

FIRST WEST INDIES CONFERENCE ENDS ON ISLE OF BARBADOS

LONDON—The first West Indies conference, which was concluded recently at Barbados will hold its next meeting in London in 1931, according to information published here. It is stated that the conclusion of the sugar industry took a prominent place in the deliberations and it was decided to put the position before the

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British Government in the hope of getting an early increase in the imperial preferential tariff in order to overcome immediate difficulties. The resolution was passed unanimously to send a cable to the Colonial Secretary, L. C. M. S. Amery, deprecating any withdrawal of the Rhodes Scholarships from Bermuda and Jamaica, which conference is understood to have been proposed in a private bill about to be presented to the British Parliament.

Bright Prospects for British Trade Seen by Bankers

Bank Reports United in Predicting Steady Revival in Industries

LONDON—The chairmen of all five of Britain's great banks, including the Midland, Westminster, Barclay's, National Provincial and Lloyds, have now made their annual statements declaring confidence in the trade outlook. Beaumont Pease (Lloyds) declared that Britain's loss was being slowly regained; unfair competition from depreciated currencies was lessened and the difficulties from fluctuating exchange rates reduced.

Regarding the widely expressed demand for inquiry into the banking system, Mr. Pease said: "The partially concealed motive behind all these suggestions and intrigues is the desire to see some form of inflation. I had hoped that the final verdict had been already given on the doctrines of quick remedies." Regarding unemployment, Mr. Pease did not see any speedy method of relieving the situation. "Prospects of improved trade," he said, "for the iron, steel, coal, textile and agricultural industries are brighter but I doubt whether an increase of employment will immediately follow better trade."

The bankers' statements have received striking confirmation from reports received independently from the coal fields and the iron and steel centers, where activity has definitely increased since December. In South Wales, a number of collieries have reopened and the weekly output is now larger than at any time during the past year. Northeast coast ports give evidence of improved business forthcoming in the number of cargo steamers held up owing to collieries having been unable to cope with rush orders.

LEAGUE FOR ANIMALS EXPENSES INCREASED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York Women's League for Animals spent \$112,000 in its work in 1928, according to a report read at the annual meeting at the home of Mrs. Orme Wilson, 3 East Sixty-fourth Street. According to its treasurer, Mr. James Speyer, this was the largest sum ever spent in one year and 20 times greater than that spent in 1910 when the league began its work.

The league's honor medal for distinguished service was awarded Mrs. George Bethune Adams, who inspects the organization's free watering stations for work-horses, for her work in behalf of homeless and mistreated animals.

SHIP LINE PROMOTES SUMMER SCHOOL PLAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

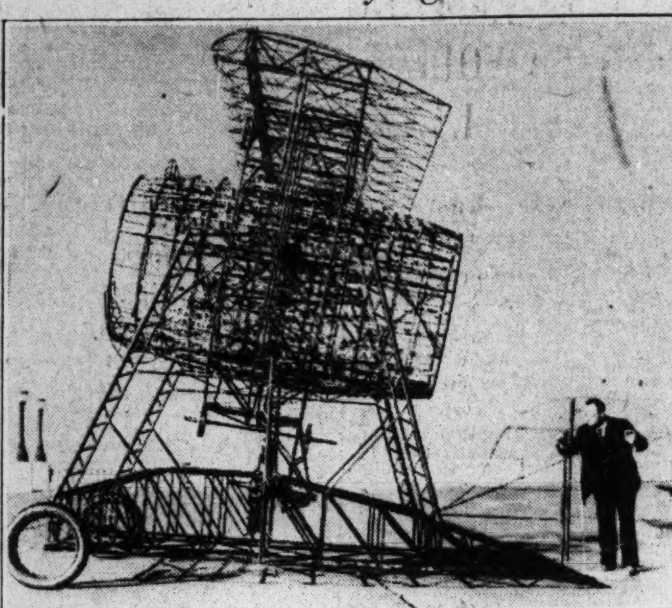
NEW YORK—Educational bureaus to promote the interest of American teachers in special summer courses in European universities have been established by the Hamburg-American Line through which information as to courses, rates and other facts may be obtained.

The German universities at which these courses are offered include those of Berlin, Heidelberg, Munich and Hamburg, permitting the foreigner not only to survey the economic, social and political life of Germany, but also to gain a knowledge of the language. Even those speaking no German are admitted.

NEW AIR-MAIL WEATHER POST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.—A new airways weather station has been established at Dunkirk, N. Y., on Lake Erie between Buffalo and Cleveland, as an aid to fliers on the Albany-Buffalo-Cleveland route. Visibility, wind velocity and "ceiling" height will be reported.

Entered for Flying Honors



"Flying-Worm" Airplane Invented by Paul Malwurm of San Diego, Calif. Depends Upon the Theory of Spiral Attack. Inside and Outside the Barrel-Like Tube Are Fins Which Push and Pull on the Air. The Cyclonic Whirl Furnishes Both the Forward Thrust and Upward Pull.

Humming Bird's Flight Imitated in New Airplane

Tubular Wing of Barrel-Like Type Provides Propulsive and Sustaining Power

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A humming bird which paused outside his window one morning receives the credit of Paul Malwurm, San Diego engineer and inventor, for providing the idea developed in Malwurm's flying-worm airplane, which is to have a secret trial in the near future.

Instead of the conventional wing and propeller found on the airplanes of today, Mr. Malwurm's craft is equipped with a tubular wing like a large barrel, which, according to the inventor, provides the craft with propulsion as well as sustaining surface in one unit.

The "barrel" rotates to provide the propulsive energy, and may be tilted up or down to take off or alight. Above the tubular wing is a stub wing which gives additional stabilizing factors. The "barrel," which has helical fins, is rotated by cables operated from an 80-horsepower engine.

Models of the craft have been flown successfully here and prominent aviation engineers have expressed interest in the new features incorporated in the plane.

The craft weighs approximately 1000 pounds and has a wide fuselage, into which the landing gear is incorporated.

The gyroscopic construction of his craft gives it more stability than any other type, the inventor believes. It has, he says, lateral, longitudinal and vertical stability.

Berlin Demands Action to Back Kellogg Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

on ratification of the Kellogg Anti-War Treaty, lauded the international instrument as tackling the problem of peace from an entirely new angle, but expressed regret that some governments apparently failed to draw from it its necessary corollaries, such as international disarmament.

Explains Skepticism

Dr. Stresemann pointed out how American skepticism with respect to the treaty coincided with Germany's general peace policy, and claimed that Germany's quick and decisive readiness to sign the treaty when it was first proposed hastened the signing.

"If there is a certain skepticism in the world as to the practical value of the Kellogg Pact," he added, "this skepticism in Germany is not founded on the lack of yearning for, and the will to peace, but on the fact that the German people look in vain for actions such as disarmament which should necessarily result from the adoption of the pact."

"Not only must this new peace guarantee give an effective impulse toward general disarmament, but, as a necessary corollary to the renunciation of war, those possibilities must

be found which are calculated to settle by peaceful and just means the existing and threatening conflicts of national interests.

"International life will always lead to differences which cannot be removed by mere decrees. They can be mastered peacefully only if international law is brought into consonance with this active development. Therein lies the task with which the war outlawry pact confronts the governments and which must be solved if the pact is to become what it deserves to be—the introduction to a new epoch."

There was only a short debate by members of the Reichstag and the bill for ratification of the pact was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Pact Seen as Peaceful End to Bessarabian Issue

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHARST—The Soviets' proposal to Poland for a special protocol to bring the Kellogg Pact into immediate operation, as between Russia and her western neighbors, has been favorably received here as an indication that no attempt will be made to solve the Bessarabian question by other than pacific means. The official invitation to Rumania to adhere to the proposed protocol has not yet been received, but it is indicated in authoritative circles that the Government is willing to give it favorable consideration, when received.

Meanwhile the abstention of the German and Hungarian minority deputies from the Chamber in the voting for ratification of the Kellogg Pact continues to be severely criticized by the press, and has brought protestations of good faith from the German minority leader, Hans Roth, who has declared in laudatory terms his approval of ratification in the name of the German minorities.

The Hungarian minorities group announces that the "Magyar party" was not informed by the President of the Chamber that the pact was to be ratified and was not requested to make any declaration thereon. The fact that the party made no statement does not signify hostility toward the pact or the Government. Neither the minorities, however, explained its actual abstention from voting in the Chamber, but the leaders are expected to make declarations when the Senate votes ratification.

The minorities' attitude is a subject of considerable discussion in foreign circles, since it was the first public opportunity offered to these groups to express their attitude toward international relationships affecting the country.

United States Active in New Fast Airways

(Continued from Page 1)

reau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, that United States merchants will have two weeks' advantage over their European competitors in the struggle for South American markets.

A saving of \$500,000 simply in interest charges on the present annual trade of \$180,000,000 between the United States and the nations on the west coast of South America, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru will be possible, Mr. Hopkins pointed out, by the speeding up of the mail

service which will be possible when the new air-mail line is in operation.

"Since the war," said Mr. Hopkins, "South America is buying more and more on basis of fast delivery and efficient service. Already the United States because of its location is able to meet these demands and an increase in the speed of mails will simply serve to increase the advantage the American business man enjoys."

"Many instances can be cited of cases where manufacturers in the United States and Europe, manufacturing similar articles, have been in competition for South American business and where the business has gone to the manufacturer in the United States, despite a higher price, simply because he was able to give more prompt delivery."

Mr. Hopkins believes that the speed of the new air-mail service will act to speed up both freight and mail service to the west coast of South America, thus giving American business and trade a large increase in speed of deliveries and bringing the two markets even more closely together.

New York Air Mail Service to Be Faster

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The speed of the air-mail service in and out of New York City, the actual center of the air-mail web, is to be materially accelerated.

This will result from the order of Postmaster-General New transferring the New York terminals of the air-mail routes radiating from that city to the new municipal airport at Newark, N. J. The order will become effective Feb. 17, when the air-mail field at Hadley Field, near New Brunswick, N. J., will be abandoned as far as government operations are concerned.

Mr. New's order also transfers to the Newark field the terminals of the New York-Atlanta air-mail service, operated by Pitcairn Aviation Inc., of Philadelphia, the New York-Boston and New York-Montreal services operated by the Colonial Airways, as well as the Transcontinental and New York-Chicago night services, operated by National Air Transport.

Actual saving of virtually two hours in the time of delivery of important mail in New York will be possible by the transfer of the terminal, while almost an hour will be gained in dispatch of the night mail out of New York. It was explained at the department.

Nations Warned on Drug Traffic

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations concluded its twelfth session Feb. 1. Its report again emphasizes the serious extent of the illicit traffic. The governments were reminded of their duty to supply accurate reports concerning their production and manufacture of narcotics.

Turkey and Persia, two of the most important producers of opium, were exhorted to supply statistics. The committee also notes with regret that half of the members of the League have not yet ratified the Geneva convention.

At the same time improvement was noted in administrative measures taken by France and Japan. The committee renews its instruction that all discrepancies in reports be immediately examined by the Secretariat of the League.

BALTIMORE & OHIO PLANS OUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BALTIMORE, Md.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has just announced that its new Philadelphia terminal will occupy the site of the present Baltimore & Ohio station at Chestnut and Twenty-fourth Streets, and rise 25 stories.

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BRAZIL TAKING STOCK FOR NEXT YEAR'S ELECTION

Discussion of Presidential Timber Centers on Three Former Executives

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)

While Brazil's presidential election is more than a year off, there is much discussion of potential candidates, which invariably brings up the name of at least one of the three living former presidents of the Republic.

In Brazil a president may not be elected to succeed himself, but after an interim of four years is again eligible to office. Only one man has held the presidency and been again elected to that office, Rodrigues Alves, who served from 1902-1906, and was elected to serve the term 1918-1922.

He passed on, however, without assuming office, and the Vice-President, Deodoro Moreira, served until 1919, when Epitacio Pessoa was elected for the rest of the term.

Venceslau Braz Mentioned

The former President most frequently mentioned in connection with the next campaign is Venceslau Braz, who served from 1914 to 1918, one of the least turbulent of recent administrations. Venceslau Braz, after a short period of traveling, settled down on his estate in the city of Itajuba, State of Minas Geraes.

Recently his biography was published in serial form by O Jornal, one of Rio's most important newspapers, thus arousing much comment for and against his possible selection to again run for the Presidency.

Although the administration of Epitacio Pessoa was marked by a short revolution in Rio de Janeiro, he is now one of Brazil's most popular statesmen.

From Parahyba do Norte

He is a member of the Federal Senate from his home State of Parahyba do Norte, and represents Brazil in the Permanent Court of Justice at The Hague, where he has rendered conspicuous service. Upon his recent return from Europe Dr. Pessoa was very warmly received.

The most recent former President is Arthur Bernardes, Brazil's President from 1922-1926. His term was characterized by much disturbance—the financial depression of 1923 and the revolution of 1924, which centered in Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. Hundreds of Brazilians involved in this movement are still in exile in the neighboring South American countries, amnesty having not yet been proclaimed.

Senor Bernardes, upon leaving the Presidency, was elected a Senator from the State of Minas Geraes, but when he was sworn in, extra heavy guards were placed around the Senate building and that same day he sailed for Europe, where he has been since.

Censure Move in Poland Fails

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—A vote of want of confidence in the Minister of Justice, Stanislas Car, for alleged violation of the constitution by his removal of the president of the Supreme Court and other important court officials from office has been defeated in the Diet here. The motion was introduced by the National Democratic Party, which accused Mr. Car of undermining the constitutional guar-

antee for the independence of the judiciary by his action.

It transpired that the Prime Minister, Charles Bartel, had declared that the Cabinet stood solidly behind Mr. Car, and would resign if the motion was passed. Various small groups, including the National Slav minorities and part of the Peasants' Party, supported the National Democrats, but the Socialists abstained from voting.

Great interest was aroused by the debate, which was attended by many members of the diplomatic corps. In contrast to the attitude of the private members of the Government Party, many of whom absented themselves, the Cabinet was present in full strength.

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INSURANCE MEN SEEK TO LIMIT BANK POLICIES

Massachusetts Agents Set
\$5000 as Most Savings
Banks Should Write

Besides its experiment in compulsory automobile insurance, the Massachusetts Legislature is pondering questions connected with another and older type of insurance in which also this state is a pioneer—savings bank life insurance, designed to provide low-cost thrift policies to workers and others of small means.

Insurance men's associations charge that this state-sponsored insurance has gone beyond its original field and are urging the Legislature to adopt a bill limiting to \$5000 the amount a person may carry in the savings bank plan. At present an applicant may obtain \$10,000 of this insurance, divided in \$1000 maximum policies among the 10 banks operating insurance departments, and this may be written through any one of these or 100 other banks acting as agents for them.

Edward I. Brown, speaking for associations of insurance men, declared at a hearing on the bill that people in prosperous circumstances, manufacturers, bankers and professional men, are taking advantage of the system. George W. Alden of Brockton, a savings banker, urged that in view of changed living conditions a \$10,000 life insurance policy is not considered nearly so large as a few years ago, and said the average working man ought to be in a position to aspire to protect his family with a policy of that size.

Though the plan has been in operation 20 years, Massachusetts is the only state having savings bank life insurance, and its development here is watched nationally by insurance and workers' welfare interests. It was said at the hearing. Approximately \$60,500,000 of insurance under this plan is in force for nearly 55,000 persons, according to Miss Alice H. Grady, deputy commissioner of the department.

The plan was inaugurated, according to its sponsors, as "a constructive protest against the high cost of life insurance to the wage-earning population." The insurance departments of the banks employ no solicitors and distribute any surplus back to the policy holders. They write policies as small as \$100 and many of \$250 or \$500, using weekly or monthly payment plans.

Usually the insured simply deposits a regular amount in a savings bank and authorizes the bank to set aside enough to cover premiums, the remainder standing as a savings account. A stipulation that every policy shall have a cash surrender value after six months is claimed to have obviated losses of millions of dollars to savers through lapsed policies.

Insurance men concede that rates for the state-sponsored insurance are lower than theirs, but charge it is due in large part of the fact that the state bears the cost of approximately \$35,000 for supervising the system and providing two "instructors" who explain its workings in factories where employers are present. This, they assert, is a virtual subsidy. They sought last year without result to have this cost assessed upon the banks writing insurance.

According to a tabulation by the state department, the average payment, counting dividends, on \$1000 of savings bank life insurance taken at age 35 amounts during 20 years to \$13.52 a year, while for a similar policy in mutual or stock companies the net cost is said to range from \$17 to nearly \$20.

American Kingdom of Corn Rearing New Type of Royalty

Scepter of "Rex" Not Always Handed From Father to Son—Prosaic Name of International Grain and Hay Show Spells Romance on the Farm

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Out in the corn belt, heart of American democracy, a new type of royalty has sprung up. Kings, princes, heirs apparent and pretend-ers to the throne—an over-all monarchy—again have striven not merely for kingly honors but to acquire title to the throne in token of having grown the perfect ear of corn.

Each autumn, after the tasseled legions of corn rows have paid their tithes to their liege lord, out from many a granary castle there rides to the yearly tourney—which, prosaically enough, is called the International Grain and Hay Show—full many a noble raiser of corn intent on gaining, or retaining, as the case may be, the scepter of royalty. Each autumn as the new monarch is acclaimed, witnesses the coronation of a corn king. Each autumn 10 ears of corn, just a little bit better than any other 10 ears, raise their royal raiser to the dignity of Rex.

Much Averse to Publicity
Yearly the candidates for the purple enter an open contest. Changing from overalls to store clothes, they jump into their sedans and drive up to Chicago where the new monarch is chosen and acclaimed, braving city traffic, the thousands of room-a-thousand-bath hotels, a la carte meals and the rest to enter their choicest corn in the international competition.

Publicity-shy yet eager to share their knowledge of grain, a new democratic set of kings one never met than those who dangle their heels from the tables of the International Grain and Hay Show. The most recent monarch, Rome Workman, found it easier to raise championship ears of corn than to face a microphone. His Highness entered and left Chicago without once being caught by the camera. Meeting reporters only made him more retiring than ever.

Knights Tell His Story
It remained for the new king's admiring courtiers, who stood about him at the great rural exposition, like a privy council, to tell his story. A finer fellow than His Majesty they never knew. Farming wasn't the only thing he did. He served right valiantly in the front line trenches during the World War.

Loyal knights and squires spoke

up for King C. E. Troyer, too, the year he won his second crown. They couldn't say enough for him, but his highness shied away from reporters. King Troyer's second son, Ralph, was made Corn Prince this year, the highest junior honor of the realm accorded for the 10 best ears raised by a boy.

Not until a new king succeeded King Troyer and the novelty of publicity was over did the royal Hoosier farmer take his Chicago newspaper acquaintance into his confidence and tell how he started his career as a school teacher and never lost his liking for the classroom. He confessed he likes to read poetry and go to grand opera. In fact he admitted that he was an unusually happy man, with a "very helpful wife" and sons to whom he could trust the running of the kingdom when he was away.

King Troyer and five of the more recent kings are friends, for this royalty has its own social circle. "Any one of us would rather be corn king than President," said Troyer.

Indeed, dynasties are appearing among the corn belt royalty. Titles pass from father to son. This year's king, too, is the son of a former grand champion.

Reigned Through Three Terms
The most striking dynasty is that of the Lux family of Shelby County, Indiana. In three years they have treasured themselves with eight king and prince-ships among them. One year the judges chose both king and prince from the same roof, pinning blue ribbons, the emblems of the farm-land, upon Peter J. Lux and his 13-year-old son Thomas. Peter Lux was the only king to reign through three terms.

No dynasty stands unchallenged in this kingdom, however. From Ohio come rumors of a pretender to the throne. Poets from the Buckeye State question the present king's right to the crown. True, Workman was chosen as the grower of the best 10 ears in the United States and Canada; that they admit. But what of it? say they. Raising 10 show ears ought not make a man king. The real thing is to produce volume per acre.

The competing king from Ohio is Ira Marshall of Hardin County. He

Kings, Queens, Heirs Apparent and Deposed Monarchs of Corn Kingdom



Herbert Photos

established a world record for quantity on a 10-acre field this year, with 1762 bushels of shelled corn containing 20 per cent moisture, according to records kept in the archives of Ohio State University.

"Corn" Spoken Affectionately
Twenty-five years spent improving a single strain means nothing to these Corn Belt aristocrats. "Corn!" They have a way of saying the word affectionately, almost reverently. For all their labors, the growing process is still a mystery to them. To say of a farmer "he knows corn" is the highest tribute a neighbor knows how to pay. Said one national champion: "The only trouble is there is never time enough to learn all about it."

That is the explanation of the dynasties. Son takes up the work where father left off, and he in turn raises a far goal.

Up in the Northwest they raise another kind of royalty. Each year from the prairies of Canada or the western American states comes a wheat king. C. Edson Smith, the reigning monarch, is a tall, broad homesteader from Montana whose crown is a 10-gallon hat. Another amiable sovereign, or rather an ex-sovereign, is Herman Treile, who came down from the far northern Peace River Valley of Canada to win the crown two years ago. Of athletic build and cheery countenance, King Treile with his queen consort, and royal family appeared more at ease in big city surroundings than most of the rural royalty, perhaps due to the fact that he used to be a civil engineer.

Prize for Best Single Ear
This big crop of national kings and princes does not complete the list. Missouri holds an annual corn show and contributes a champion whose whole glory rests on a single ear of corn, picked as the best ear of its show to which it invites the nation. A member of a distinguished corn family, John Lux of Bridgeport, Ind., took the title this year.

Kansas does some royalty picking of its own. At the State Agricultural College at Manhattan this month the best corn man in the State will be chosen from an aristocratic circle of competitors. For to be eligible to the throne of Kansas, a farmer must prove that he raises 100 bushels to the acre and the choice is made from the 100-bushel men. The Hundred Bushel Corn Club, which is the Corn Kingdom's exclusive Order of the Garter, plans an annual banquet to initiate its new members, Feb. 3.

Kansas also honors its wheat farmers. The agricultural college picks the best wheat raiser on the basis of his yield per acre, protein content and method of production. Herman Prager of Cadiz is the present titleholder.

Indeed, nearly every grain state does a little crowning of its own. What with kings and princes, kinglets and princelings, the corn and wheat country seems as teeming with nobility as the German Empire in the days when it was a patch-quilt of kingdoms.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mrs. Bertha Dorr, Newburyport, Mass.
Mrs. E. A. Dorr, Newburyport, Mass.
Mrs. Eva Strauss, Chicago, Ill.
Marion E. Cook, Beverly Hills, Calif.
John W. Hair Jr., Long Beach, Calif.
H. Kaniff, Piqua, O.
Margaret Tucker, Manchester, Eng.
Ruth I. Driver, Lowell, Mass.

FLORISTS ELECT

LANCASTER, Pa. (P)—George H. Buxton of Nashua, N. H., was elected president of the American Carnation Society as the convention closed here. S. J. Godard, of Framingham, Mass., was elected treasurer and Ray Howard of Milford, Mass. and Oren J. Whitney, of Biddeford, Me., were made directors.

At this great depth the supplies cannot be utilized. One company sank a bore for nearly 6000 feet, when the casing jammed, and no smaller casings could be used. The operation cost about \$20,000, and it had to be abandoned when the bore had penetrated within a few hundred feet of the water.

Official records show that the level of the water in the bores has been falling from one to two feet a year, so that the off-take through the bores from this enormous basin has become faster than the intake—a most serious development which the Government, by legislative action is endeavoring to check. In future flowing bores will be controlled to avoid waste.

It is officially estimated that there are about 5000 bores in the Great Artesian Basin, and New South Wales, which taps the supplies in the higher levels, has recently reported an average decrease of 3 per cent per annum. Although South Australia, states the Minister Controlling Water Supply, would be the last to suffer, as it draws from the bottom of the basin, it is regarded as a national duty to regulate the supplies.

Both New South Wales and Queensland are controlling the off-takes, and now this state will exercise a watchful jurisdiction over the matter. Under South Australia there are other artesian basins. In October a tomato grower at Port Pirie, an important shipping center north of

face. Adelaide, sank a bore and at 560 feet secured a flow of 1000 gallons an hour of excellent quality. This is an important development, for the tomato-growing industry in the Port Pirie district is one of some dimensions.

There is another large basin in the Murray Valley whence supplies are furnished for the extinct craters in the Mount Gambier district. The Blue Lake there is famous all over the world for its singularly picturesque setting, and rich coloring. Geologists explain that after the artesian basin had been formed in the Murray Valley volcanoes blew up through it at Mount Gambier. One result of the phenomenon was the creation of the Blue Lake, which is supposed to be bottomless.

Retention in the government service of research workers who have passed retirement age was proposed in a bill introduced by Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington. The measure, Mr. Johnson said, was advocated by the Smithsonian Institution, of which he is a regent, to permit it to continue to benefit by the labors of several experienced men.

General legislation fixing the maximum and minimum fees of attorneys in all claims against the United States was suggested by John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas. Mr. Garner declared that such general legislation would reduce the number of private claims which Congress has to pass upon. He said that lawyers had received as much as 50 per cent of the claim in some instances.

The army housing bill, carrying an appropriation of \$21,855,452 for construction at posts and flying fields, was ordered reported by the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Because of the many changes the measure virtually is a substitute for that passed earlier by the House.

The House Ways and Means Committee concluded its tariff revision hearings on the cotton manufacturers' schedule.

Gov. Clyde Reed of Kansas criticized the Interstate Commerce Commission for failure to aid agriculture in railroad rates.

The Memphis postmastership appointment was opposed before the Senate Post Office Committee by a Memphis Hoover leader.

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Australia Trying to Stop Waste of Artesian Water

Regulation of Off-Take by
Bores Is Regarded as
Duty to Nation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The future of Central Australia, both in respect of settlement and production, depends largely on the supplies from the great artesian basins. No reliance can be placed on the rainfall, which is always scanty and treacherous, and a considerable area of this isolated country would probably be rendered uninhabitable if it were not for nature having built her own reservoirs. The official geological experts of Australia are said to have become alarmed at the extent of the diminution of the flow from the artesian basins, one of which is said to be the largest in the world. This extends, according to officially ascertained data, under an area of from 350,000 to 400,000 square miles, and is not a cavity in the earth; the water is in sand, which in some places is more than 2000 feet thick, and in parts 6000 feet below the sur-

face. At this great depth the supplies cannot be utilized. One company sank a bore for nearly 6000 feet, when the casing jammed, and no smaller casings could be used. The operation cost about \$20,000, and it had to be abandoned when the bore had penetrated within a few hundred feet of the water.

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WORLD CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE NEARING START

Seventy-Four Nations Join
in Plan to Help Adjust
Supply and Demand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—The world agricultural census initiated by the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome to correlate world-wide figures on the supply and demand for farm products is well on the way toward achievement.

The impetus given it by the League of Nations' World Economic Conference of 1927, the careful preparations for it and favorable reception by the governments give good grounds for anticipating its success.

The object of the census, which is planned for 1930, is to provide for the collection of annual agricultural statistics and to give a complete picture of the agricultural resources of each country.

As it will be carried out in every country at the same time and as far as possible on a uniform system, it will form a practically complete inventory of the agricultural resources of the whole world and insure, for the future at least, that agricultural statistics in the different countries shall be comparable.

The proposal for a world agricultural census attracted the attention of the International Education Board (Rockefeller Foundation) which undertook to make a grant of \$10,000 per annum for the five years 1925-29. A special bureau charged with this particular work was created at the institute in 1925, and Leon M. Estabrook, of the United States Department of Agriculture, appointed director.

So far 74 nations have definitely accepted the scheme of the census and Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal have undertaken to apply it to their colonies.

When the census has been taken the essential function of the institute will be to study the international production of food and raw materials and to correlate the information so that the world may have an increased knowledge of supplies available from countries which have a surplus and the probable demand from countries where the output is insufficient.

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UNDERWEAR, MAIN FLOOR

Chamberlin Johnson DuBose Co

America Amazing, but Provincial, South African Students Discover

Touring Group Finds United States Delightful and Thrilling for Visit, but Considers South Africa

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The United States may be a delightful and thrilling country to visit, but, on the whole, the group of South African students

monotonous? For these students have a way of switching things around to view them from every angle!

"Indeed, is it not even pathetic to think of one worker just doing one

live in their own land.

The United States is "amazing," it challenges the imagination of these youthful South Africans who, with their hats and coats, say mufflers and jaunty air, look quite like a group of students from any American university.

They are astonished at American achievements in industry, manufacturing, agriculture and engineering, but they find their South African environment more satisfactory to live with, and they are a little inclined to believe that South African culture is broader than that in the United States.

This last impression they put forth tentatively, but quite definitely. People

women's group.

"I had an idea that the articles put together by mass production would be more or less carelessly made," P. M. Oosthuisen of Transvaal College said. "But I found that this is not the case. I watched the workers particularly with this in view."

World Court Is Asked to Decide Traffic on Oder

charming and delightful, they said, but they are just a trifle provincial perhaps in the sense of being self-enclosed—just a bit incurious about the rest of the world.

"Most Americans seem to consider the United States the center of the world," said a member of the group. "In South Africa there is a very general knowledge of practically every part of the world. There is no 'center' there; there is no 'countercen-

another member. "A South Africa we have to depend almost entirely upon the rest of the world. The United States is most self-contained; it can take care of most of its own needs."

The group, which includes 25 young women and 12 young men, representing seven South African universities, visited New York, New York, Washington, Detroit, Chicago, Montreal and Toronto, with special trips to the University of Chicago, the University of Michigan, Wellesley College, Harvard University, Vassar College, the University of Toronto, McGill University and various industrial establishments.

The tour was conducted under the

of international traffic goes along both rivers. Czechoslovakia has a free zone at Hamburg at the mouth of the Elbe, while along the Oder comes almost anything: Swedish ore to Czech Iron foundries and Danish butter for the big cities.

While the Oder itself flows mainly through German territory, several big tributaries, notably the Warthe and the Netze, are mainly in Poland, which uses these waterways for the transport of goods from the interior of the country for export via the Quedlinburg-Saxony State at the mouth of the main stream. Differences early began to manifest themselves in the commission between the Polish and German members as to whether this traffic should be internationally controlled all the way down to the sea, or only after it

SPECIAL FROM MOTOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An intensely final was provided for today in the national playoffs doubles championship tournament at the Club here. R. A. Gardner and Howard Linn of the local club are to meet C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer of New York for the title which was undebated by an English pair.

In the semifinals Friday Pell and Mortimer eliminated A. L. Corey and Stanley Pearson, another New York pair, 15-7, 15-7, 12-10.

In the other game, Gardner and Linn, former United States champions and present western titleholders, defeated L. L. McKon and Massey, Seattle, 15-7, 15-7, 12-10. The summary:

The dispute was taken to the League Transport Committee at Geneva, which recommended, as a compromise, that the Warthe should be under the jurisdiction of the committee of the "Poznan," "Gdansk," "Posen," or Poznan, the fifth largest of Poland's great cities. The Netze, on the other hand, was only to be controlled as far as Usch. The canal from the latter town to the River Vistula was to come under the Barcelona Convention for international waterways.

The proposed compromise unfortunately satisfied neither side, and the dispute has accordingly been submitted to the World Court at The

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

Vancouver ...14	2	5	42	26	30
Portland 8	4	11	34	42	20
Seattle 9	2	10	45	43	20
Victoria 6	6	11	44	54	18

Trinidad Debates

Tax on Oil Output

Sir Thomas Holland's Plan Is Opposed — Island Is Second

day night in the Pacific Coast Hockey league. It was Seattle's fourth straight victory and the most one-sided result returned into the record book this season. The Seattle team, coached by the Seattle aggregation displayed the strongest tack of the day.

NEHF DISCOVERS PITCHER
CHICAGO (AP)—A. N. Nehe, veteran Chicago Cubs pitcher, has been discovered in the desert sands of his home town, Arizona. The "find" is Ivan Nehe, who was last seen in action on the beach at Laguna Beach, Calif.

rean, a light ponder, is 6 ft. 11 in. tall and weighs 185 pounds. "He is ready for anything," says Sir Thomas, who advised President W. A. Veckel of the Cubs, who is a Chicagoan, to sign him.

Officials of the Chicago Cubs report an unusual enthusiasm for the new signing, and a season holdout has been reported and denied by the Chicago Seven. "The players have been hanging about the clubhouse for the last few days for the push-off for the Catalina Island training camp this month."

SHOPE WINS AT GOLF

PINE BLUFF, N. C., June 10.—Hewitt Shoppe of Philadelphia, won the championship in the twenty-fifth annual St. Andrew's Golf tournament at Pine Bluff today.

After a four-hole playoff with private club member for 18 holes.

The latest report (for 1927) of the Government Inspector of Mines shows that oil companies operating in Trinidad were reduced from 17 in 1926 to 14 during the year. Eight years ago there were 26 such concerns in the island.

The total pay roll of the Trinidad oil and asphalt industries for the year was over \$7,250,000, and the direct and indirect contributions of the petroleum industry to the Treasury are estimated at 21 per cent of the total public revenue.

The number of barrels of oil produced was 4,456,710 in 1927 and the

value of petroleum products exported was greater than that of any other export, being 32.8 per cent of the total, compared with 30.7 per cent for cacao, which comes next.

Trinidad is now second only to India as an oil producer in the British Empire.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A faint horizontal crease is visible near the top edge. The page is set against a dark background.

RADIO

The Listener Speaks

IT IS not the easiest thing to arrange a program which includes both classics and popular numbers in such a way that the general effect is one of a natural progression of moods rather than an inconspicuous mélange. It is pleasant enough to pass from one course to another in enjoying a dinner, but the same dishes mixed casually together would hardly be appetizing. Rosario Bourdon, director of the Cities Service Hour, which is heard through NBC at 8 p. m. each Friday, is an excellent musical chef in this connection. His program ranged from "Me and the Man in the Moon" to Chopin's "Polonaise Militaire" and Chaminade's "Autonne," and there was not a jarring moment in all the sixty minutes, which is more than can be said as yet of many other radio entertainments which include these different elements.

Mr. Bourdon is a native of the New World, of Montreal to be exact, although he received much musical training in Europe. He also profited by technical experience and observation of American tastes in music while working in a leading phonograph recording plant. It is probably because he feels through instinct as well as training, just how each number offered before the microphone will appeal to the average listener that he is able to make his programs so palatable to most tastes.

One of the most attractively played numbers on the last Cities Service program was a selection from Rudolph Primm's "Firefly"—a musical play, in which the composer has done some of his most pleasingly tuneful work. The well-remembered waltz "Sympathy" is included in it. It is interesting to compare these songs with his later compositions, which after "Rose Marie" seem to have developed quite a different feeling. Another example of his earlier work was offered by Colin O'More and Jessica Dragonette in "Rascally Coon" from "Katharine," which they sang among other "theater memories" in the Philco Hour at 9:30.

The Wrigley Spasmers were heard again with their rhymed announcements at 9 p. m. Music of several types emanated from their "Magic Island." There was a xylophone solo, "Ukulele Lady," and accordion number, "Schon Rosmarin," a male quartet version of "I Want to Be Loved by You," and others in a variety. At the request of the king of the island, Princess Juicy Fruit

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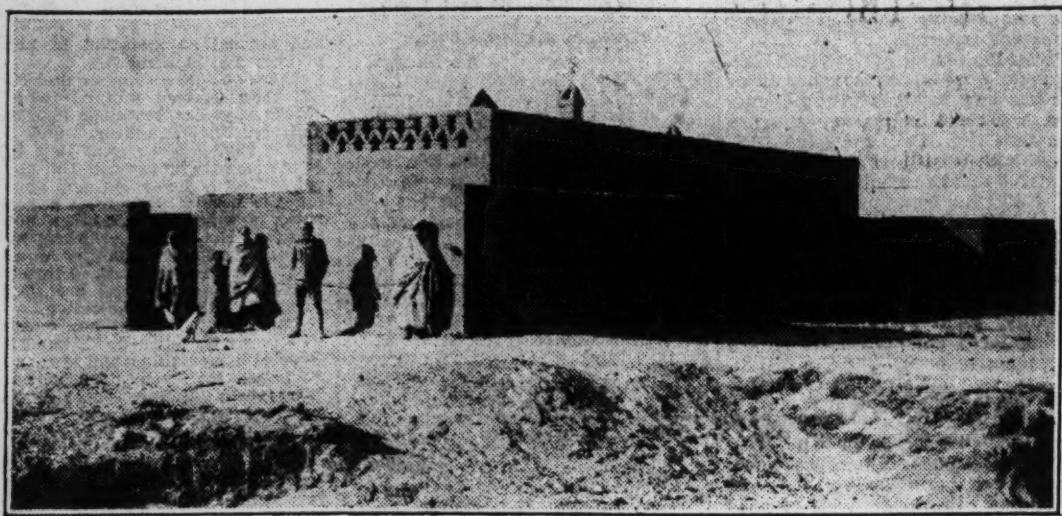
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In vielen Städten Deutschlands
eingeführt und in Konfitüren- und
Kolonialwaren-Geschäften
weiterverkauft. Vertretung und
Provisionsvertreter gesucht

RADIO IN THE DESERT



A French Military School in the Sahara, in the Mountainous Region Known as the Haggar, Where the Mergs, the Veiled Men, Live.

sang "When Summer Is Gone," hardly such a sad subject for one so named who must evidently be at her best at the time of ripening fruit.

During their second rehearsal the Schradertown brass band was interrupted by the sheriff who came to collect a large bill on their uniforms, but they were not dismayed at all and the martial music proceeded cheerfully.

The National Broadcasting and Concert Bureau at 10 presented a large group of artists including Milton Cross, tenor, who at an early date in the history of WJZ was its chief announcer. An interesting number was "Music When Soft Voices Die," sung by the Armchair Quartet, accompanied by six violins and a vibraphone.

"Schon Rosmarin" is played by Toscha Seidel on Columbia record 4002M. "When Summer Is Gone" is well recorded by the Columbians on the same company's 1605D. D. M.

Why Television?

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London
WOULD the radio be so effective if it were accompanied by television? It seems doubtful. For where the eye cannot see the imagination can claim its inheritance and enter into that kingdom which art creates. Limitation in one direction is so often necessary for progress in another. If the eye could see everything, says the philosopher, it would see nothing.

Listening to a foreign station without imagination is like looking at a sunset and only seeing the sun go down. It robs the art of that mystery which clothes with wonder a reality, which without it would escape.

A listener at home hears a foreign station and gains a satisfaction which is somewhat different from that which he receives from the radio of his native land. It may be only the sense of achievement that he feels that he can do something much more than that.

An Englishman, who knew Russia well and had interpreted its life to his fellow countrymen, listened on the wireless not so long ago to the music of the ballet played at Moscow. He was happy, because he loved the land into which political considerations denied him the entrance.

Another listener who knew little more than his own birthplace listened on the wireless to the music of Vienna, and he had his reward, for he had entered into an enchanted land and heard the call to advance.

After all, to know a little more than perfect knowledge than to know a lot, and he who travels by the radio with imagination for his guide may enter those realms of gold which are closed to those who, seeing all, blindly seek a certainty.

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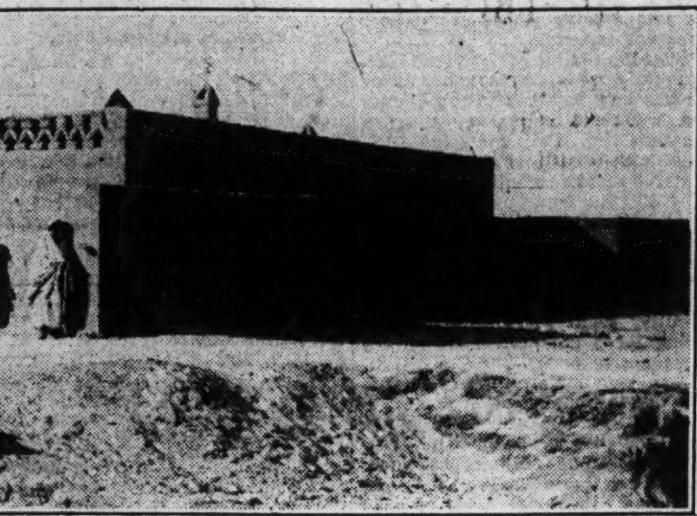
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Argentine Group Visits Washington; Inspects Schools



A French Military School in the Sahara, in the Mountainous Region Known as the Haggar, Where the Mergs, the Veiled Men, Live.

Argiers
ACCORDING to the review, Argentine authorities, under whose control is the Sahara, are making very serious efforts with a view to the extension of radio above the endless golden expanses of the great African desert.

With that aim in view a special military school has just been formed in the immediate outskirts of Algiers, at Hussein-Dey, for young soldiers eager to become radio operators in the Sahara.

In French North Africa, including the Sahara, there are nearly 40 fixed radio posts, of which about 30 are in the desert. The most important of them is the post of Ouargla, lying in the very heart of the Algerian Sahara, 800 kilometers from Algiers.

In addition, portable wireless stations carried either by autocrats or on the backs of camels are used by military detachments in charge of the desert police. They prove very useful in linking by short waves the oases or military posts between them, and, accordingly, in policing the desert.

Owing to great Saharan distances, the installation of telegraphic or telephonic lines in order to connect the Sahara with the other parts of the world has been difficult. Now, there is nothing easier than to make connections with the new wireless telegraphy.

A single station—that of Ouargla—is transmitting 20,000 telegraphic words monthly. At no distant future the mysterious Sahara will be, thanks to radio, at the very gates not only of Paris and London, but of New York, Chicago and Boston.

him. "I'd like to set the whole world dancing," he replied. She was Marie Covadonga, actress, and she introduced him, with a kind word, to someone in the office of Jerome H. Remick, song publisher, and the Guaranty Trust Company lost an employee. He started plugging songs at \$10 a week.

Youmans spent most of his time thereafter at the piano, and such songs as "Tea for Two," "I Want to Be Happy," "Hallelujah" and "Somebody's 'I'm Happy' resulted. His latest score was for "Rainbow," produced by Philip Goodman last fall.

His ambition is to produce just one more show of his own and then to retire to Europe to study music and compose an opera. He has been so busy with date checking up on his shows, hiring stars, composing melodies and picking titles that he hardly has had time to work on a complete production, but in "Hit the Deck" he proved his idea.

The "day" of the ballet played at Moscow. He was happy, because he loved the land into which political considerations denied him the entrance.

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College Band Master Collects Many and Rare Old Instruments



A French Military School in the Sahara, in the Mountainous Region Known as the Haggar, Where the Mergs, the Veiled Men, Live.

ALVA, Okla.—A collection of musical instruments, many of which are of historic value, is owned by Albert Gale, director of band and orchestra at Northwestern State Teachers College of Alva.

Three instruments in the group probably would be most interesting to the student of history. One is a cavalry bugle which was picked up on the battlefield at Little Big Horn, where General Custer led his command, 50 years ago.

Another is a fife, said to have been blown at the battle of Bunker Hill during the Revolutionary War. The third is a keyed bugle, more than 100 years old, which was played in the first Boston band.

The most valuable piece in the collection is a primitive Alaskan Indian wooden rattle, several hundred years old, according to Mr. Gale. Matched with this rattle is a one-stringed fiddle, about 12 inches long, which is also a primitive Alaskan Indian musical instrument.

The collection, containing more than 250 instruments, has been gathered from all continents. More than 30 years have passed since Mr. Gale began his collection.

Complete evolution of the cupped-mouth instrument is represented in one group. First comes the ram's horn, that had its origin among the Jewish people centuries ago. Next comes the corau-coro, which is more than 200 years old.

The instrument in the collection is an original and is more than 300 years old. The serpent, another instrument as old as the corono-

curvo, but not yet entirely obsolete, is another genuine piece in the group.

Then comes the bucin, more than 150 years old, which has a shape similar to the modern saxophone. The bell in the Gale collection model is fashioned after the head of a dragon. After the bucin came the keyed bugle, popular during the time of the American Revolution.

Next in the cupped mouth group is the bell-over-shoulder model, which were in vogue 75 years ago. These instruments were popular for bands because they carried the strains of music over the shoulders of the players to the marching procession behind. There is some talk of reviving this model for processional purposes, Mr. Gale said.

There is a tiny fiddle, not more than 10 inches long, known as a traveling fiddle. Wandering musicians used this kind of instrument in continental Europe, it being small enough to be carried in a pocket from place to place.

The texture of a drum found in China and India, is in the collection. This type of drum is said to be the only one upon which a melody might be played.

A Japanese drum in the collection was picked up on a battlefield in Korea in the war between China and Japan.

Strains of weird music often are heard coming from the studio in which Mr. Gale keeps his collection. He plays many of the instruments after the fashion of the natives of the countries from which the instruments came.

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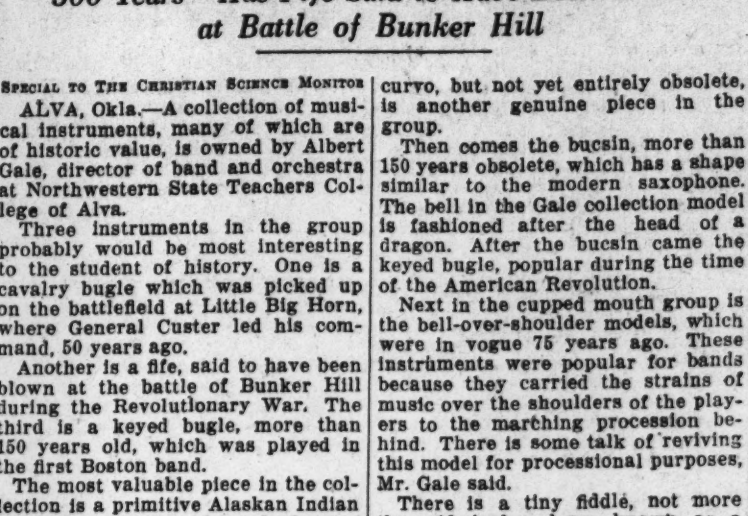
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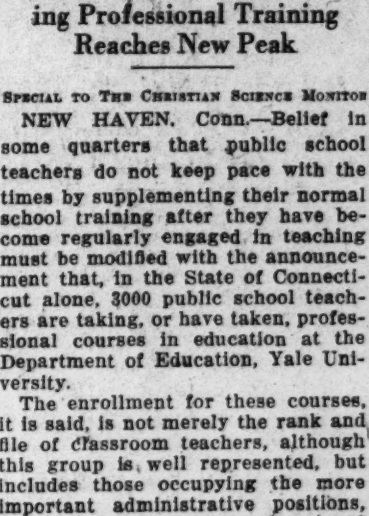
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Rising Standards of Education Seen in Yale Statistics

Enrollment of Teachers Seeking Professional Training Reaches New Peak



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NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Belief in some quarters that public school teachers do not keep pace with the times by supplementing their normal school training after they have become regularly engaged in teaching must be modified with the announcement that, in the State of Connecticut, more than 3,000 public school teachers are taking, or have taken, professional courses in education at the Department of Education, Yale University.

The enrollment for these courses, it is said, is not merely the rank and file of classroom teachers, although this group is well represented, but includes those occupying the more important administrative positions, such as principals, supervisors, and superintendents. Almost 50 per cent of the teachers in Connecticut, more than one-half the state supervising agents, and almost two-thirds of all the principals in New Haven, have taken such courses.

More than 600 Connecticut teachers, principals and superintendents are studying in the department. They come from 40 cities and towns every week, and "the distances many of these students travel," said Prof. Frank E. Spaulding, chairman of the department, "are one important indication of the earnestness with which they are carrying on professional studies in addition to the exacting work of their positions."

"Such diligent professional study," Professor Spaulding continued, "is, I feel, typical of what is going on generally among teachers

ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

Sand Glasses

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THERE seems to be no limit to the number of directions in which collectors may turn their attention. Like a growing tree, this widely prevalent diversion of hunting and finding seems to throw out frequent new twigs from the older branches, so there are fresh details of interest continually appearing.

It is well within the memory of our acquaintances that home furnishings of the eighteenth century came to be valued because of their associations with earlier generations. Most of us give no special emphasis to any single item. On the other hand certain people may care for one subject to the exclusion of almost all others. Some of these branches, or twigs, of collecting which have been taken up by individuals we know are: clocks, lighting devices, candle molds, painted tinware, scrimshaw work, samplers, silhouettes—to mention only what may be called minor hobbies. Major ones might include old silver, china, glass, pottery.



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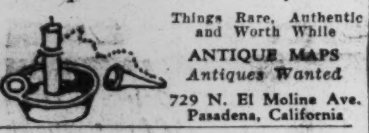
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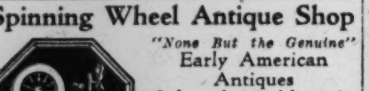


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Whenever a person follows an original line of collecting activity and does so with diligence and intelligence there is sure to be much resulting pleasure to himself and possibly a definite addition to general knowledge on the subject. His interest in such a case may raise questions which neither books nor records can answer, but which the unrecorded knowledge of some friend or reader may solve.

So in the matter of the hourglasses or sand glasses which we illustrate today. We know some things about them in general and more about these examples in particular. There are, however, several questions which the owner as well as the present writer would be pleased to have our readers answer if they can.

We wonder how commonly these devices were used a century or two ago. It would seem as though they could not have been common, for they are seen somewhat rarely in the shops of dealers. They are not mentioned frequently in the writings of those days, and when they are, it is usually as checks on speakers—preachers in their pulpits or lawyers pleading for their clients. How much hourglasses entered into the daily life of the home we are quite in doubt.

There seems to be equal uncertainty surrounding the origin of the hourglass, for no one appears to know in what country or what century it was first used. One appears on a bas-relief on the Maffei Palace in Rome. There it is carried by Morpheus as he witnesses the marriage of Thetis and Peleus.

An engraving of this sculpture may be seen in an old volume entitled "Villa Mittell," in the Boston Public Library. In those days the most popular method of measuring time was by dripping water from one vessel into another, the second one being graduated. These were called clepsydras and seem to have been used first in Far Eastern countries and later in those bordering on the Mediterranean.

28-Second Log Glass

Of all those shown on this page today, the sand glass numbered 7 has its purpose most clearly defined. Its frame is made wholly of mahogany, one end being stenciled with the words "This End Up" in white, and the number 28 in black. It has been found that when this glass is held in the position indicated, the sand falls in exactly 28 seconds. When reversed it operates in just 30 seconds, similar variations being found somewhat frequently when a sand-glass is reversed.

So far as we have learned, this represents one of the latest practical uses to which sand glasses have been applied, disregarding, of course, their application to egg boiling and telephone use. It is called a log glass, and with the log line made the two chief essentials for determining the speed of a sailing ship. The log itself was a piece of thin wood weighted and turned in such a manner that it stood upright in the water. To this the log line, with knots at intervals of 47 1/2 feet, was attached. The number of these knots that were pulled over the stern during the 28 seconds during which the log glass ran were then used to compute the speed in nautical miles. If anyone cares to figure it out we may say that 47 1/2 feet is contained in 6080 feet (a nautical mile) as many times as 28 seconds is contained in one hour.

This glass, like most of the others here, is of only one piece, an indication that it is of much more recent make than Nos. 1 and 8. The last two were made by joining two receptacles, binding them strongly with cord, and finally covering this with varnish or sealing wax. The two glasses just mentioned carry other evidence of age, for the spindles in No. 1 are gracefully turned in Jacobean manner, and No. 8 carries glass of a clear, greenish tint, which holds many bubbles large and small.

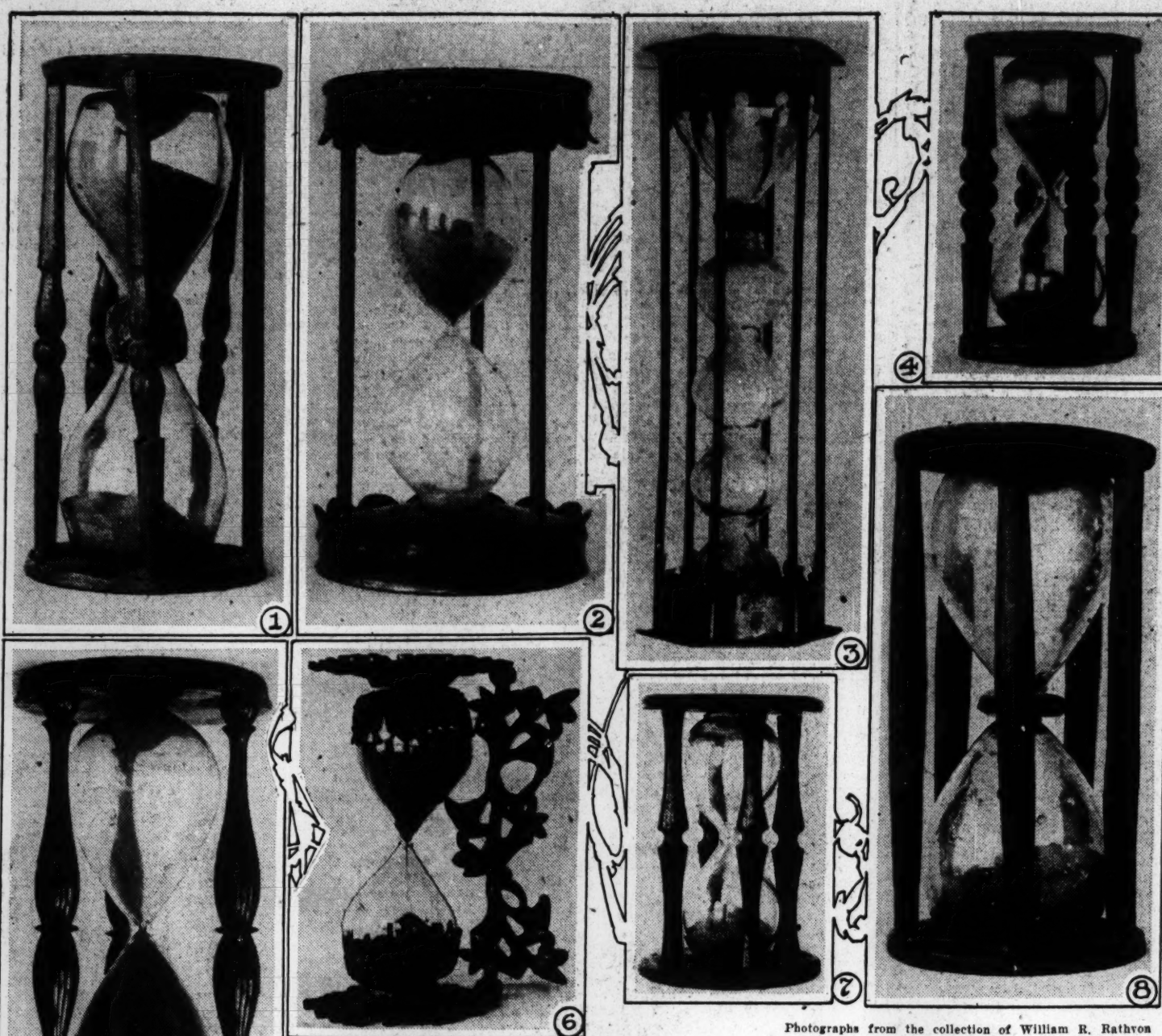
Additional interest is given to No. 8 when we know that it came from the family of the sea captain who commanded the Niagara, the first ship to attempt the laying of a transatlantic cable in 1857. It was bought from descendants of this man, and was found in northern Massachusetts. The ends are of oak, and the spindles maple; in fact, oak ends are found on Nos. 1 and 4 also, the last two having spindles of pine. The fact that No. 4 came from the vicinity of Fort Ticonderoga, New York, is rather scant history, still it does add background of a sort.

Three in Metal Frames

The brass frame which surrounds the glass in No. 2 seems to bear no special marks of distinction. The only clue to its origin which it carries is the word England stamped minutely in the center of one end.

The next example with its five divisions is quite unique so far as our knowledge goes. The owner calls this his "Bridal-Vell Fall," for the white sand in the upper bulb has a long drop before reaching the lowest, which it fills in 15 minutes. When the next bulb is all white a half hour is passed; the third takes another quarter hour and the fourth rounds out the 60 minutes. The frame of this piece is of brass, but the time and country of its making we do not know.

Another 30 minute glass, mounted with brass, is No. 6. Judging from



Photographs from the collection of William R. Rathvon

1. A Glass Which Runs for One Hour; Has Oak Ends and Five Spindles, Four of Them Turned and One Flat, 7 1/2 Inches High. 2. The Brass Frame is Minutely Stamped on One End With the Word England. Bought in Boston and Probably of Quite Recent Make. 3. Unusual Form, Five Bulbs. The Four Small Ones Indicate Quarter-Hour Intervals, 9 Inches High. 4. The Two Bulbs in No. 4 Being in One Piece Indicates Later Make Than Nos. 1 and 8. From Vicinity of Fort Ticonderoga. 5. Modern Example With Rosewood Frame 7 Inches High. 6. Cast-Brass Frame and of Uncertain Age. 7. A 28-Second Log-Glass, Mahogany Frame. 8. This and No. 1 Seem to Be the Most Ancient of the Entire Group, for the Two Bulbs Were Made Separately and Bound Together With Cord and Wax.

point has included perhaps a dozen within the past week, but six of these have been found with this peculiarity. When this peculiarity was first noticed, it looked as if an original spindle had been broken and someone had done a clumsy piece of repairing, but this supposition failed with repeated similar cases.

Then it seemed possible that this flattened member might provide for more readily placing the hour-glass

against a wall, a theory that also proved to be weak when no other evidences of suspension were discovered.

A third notion was that this single flat bar might be the side from which the glass itself was inserted. This was on the assumption that the frames were made in one shop, the glasses fitted to them, in another, and the crude, flat bar used to close the necessary opening. This

explanation falls down like the others, for the glass in number eight is too large to be removed from the frame by merely taking out one of the posts.

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Happenings Among Collectors

By A COLLECTOR

THE interest displayed at the sale in a famous London auction room of a dozen little wooden fruit platters of about the size, shape and thickness of modern slices of bread-and-butter, serves to call attention to a remarkable new object of the collector's quest. This is green, otherwise any ancient vessel made of wood of which, incidentally, a wonderful collection was shown at Olympia last summer.

The little thin rectangular wooden platters—each 6 inches long and 4 1/2 inches wide, the upper surfaces enriched with Bible mottoes in quaint colored old English characters—were stated to have belonged to Queen Elizabeth and bore the Royal Arms of Good Queen Bess on the top board.

Although the entire dozen of these flat rimless sections of wood and the thin wooden box, decorated with the historic Tudor Rose and Royal Fleur-de-Lis, which contained them, would scarcely have furnished sufficient kindling wood to light a fire, the bidding for them rapidly rose to over £200 or £1000 before the hammer fell.

The unpretentious little platters were the successors of the original medieval English edible plates or trenchers, which were nothing more than thick slices of bread on which food was served to each guest in the Middle Ages. These formed the only plates our far-off ancestors knew.

The sensation of a great week-end auction of thousands of ounces of historic English plate was the price brought by an old Georgian plain kitchen pepper-pot.

This humble relic of the days of sedan chairs, and patches, and which cost considerably less than \$2 when

it was made, realized no less than \$125 an ounce. This was the top price per ounce of the entire sale, despite the fact that other and far more pretentious items were offered, dating back to the reign of Queen Anne, Restoration times, and even to the troubled days of Charles I. The bidding on one of these rare pieces soared at a subsequent sale to \$31 per ounce.

These little silver pepper-pots, which have handles and resemble miniature four dredgers, are the ancestors of the cheap tin pepper-pot found in thousands of English homes before the war and which cost 1d. or 2 cents, but even so, are unlikely to appreciate in value.

Italy Re-buys a Della Robbia

IT IS stated that Mussolini's desire to place in Italian museums representative pieces of the old Italian masters has caused another of Italy's art treasures to return to its native land. One of the famous della Robbia bas-reliefs, dating from about 1550, has just been purchased from Lord & Taylor of Fifth Avenue by the famous art firm of Girard of Florence.

This bas-relief was purchased in Italy two years ago, and after a great deal of difficulty was brought to America, where it was shown in the Antique Gallery of Lord & Taylor. It is a beautiful example of the work of this master. Exquisite translucent blue makes the background, and the lovely figures of the Madonna and child are glazed in a mellow cream color. A bas-relief quite comparable with this is now in one of the London museums.

New York Auctions

SEVERAL exhibitions and sales which are of interest to collectors will be held in the American Art Galleries, New York City, during the next two weeks. From Feb. 2 to 7 there will be shown a collection of early American furniture, glass, Staffordshire ware, and hooked rugs, consigned by Mrs. Charles Soden of Naples, Me. These articles will be sold at two sessions on Feb. 8 and 9.

One week later, on Feb. 9, there will go on exhibition at the same gallery two groups of widely different character. One is a collection of Oriental jades and fine mineral

carvings from Yamanaka of Boston. There are about 500 items in this collection which includes an unusual number of rare scent bottles. In addition to fine jades, there are carvings in agates, rose quartz, crystal and other hard stones, some being mounted as lamps. These will be auctioned on Feb. 16. An event listed as a "Combination Furniture Sale" will be preceded by an exhibition which begins on Feb. 9 and continues for four days. The sale itself takes place on Feb. 13, 14, 15, and 16. This includes paintings, rugs, tapestries and art objects of various descriptions, as well as furniture.

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progress drop to still less. Moreover there are excellent pieces for every room so that one may easily furnish with them an entire house or apartment.

FIDDLE-BACK CHAIRS and TRESTLE TABLES



In addition to being extremely well made . . . some pieces are even quaintly and sturdily put together with wooden pegs like the early ones . . . all these reproductions have the warm soft color of the old wood. The effect of age is particularly effective in high fiddle-backed chairs and arm chairs of maple and pine in which the deep reddish amber tones contrast delightfully with the lighter color of the rush seats, and in which the original homely rugged outlines have been carefully preserved as an integral part of their charm. They look ex-

tremely well with a maple trestle tavern table. Like them, bow-backed Windsor chairs of maple and pine are adaptable to living or dining room. New in the collection is a very quaint and appealing Pennsylvania Windsor arm chair of delightfully ample proportions, with a wide writing arm and a small drawer beneath the seat. So too is a kneehole writing table with the simple capable lines that would appeal to a man. And a charming little oval coffee table with snake feet. Picturesque open dressers and corner cupboards are also to be found in the maple groupings.

BEDS, TALLBOYS and PETTICOAT CHAIRS

There are half a dozen attractive maple beds to choose from . . . high and low four-posters and those with the amusingly primitive spool-turned ends. Graceful tallboys with cabriole legs and carved shells. Chest of drawers and dressing mirrors. Hanging

book shelves and small standing book shelves. All charmingly decorative in this sympathetic blond wood. The pieces have all been chosen with great discrimination, not simply because the originals were old, but because they were interesting, and like every true classic

deserving of survival. To this collection Normandy armchairs, reproduced in maple and covered with French quilted petticoats in pleasant shades of rose, cream and beige, sprigged with flowers, add a slightly exotic note that is at the same time quite rustic and in keeping.

Typical of Prices Prevailing During the Sale:

Fiddle-back chairs, \$25.	Armchairs, \$45.	Bowback Windsor Chairs, \$22.
Pennsylvania Windsor Armchair with Writing Flap, \$65.		Windsor Armchairs, \$35.
Trestle Tavern Table, 6 feet in length, \$105.		Beds with Spool-Turned Ends, \$85.
		Kneehole Writing Table, \$150.

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Music: News of the World

Tragedy Sitting Down

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

ONE of the most attractive and artistic entertainments of the winter has been "The Rose and the Ring," a musical fantasy in a prologue and two acts by Christa-Marillier, dramatized by the composer from the book by Clifford Bax. Hilaire Belloc, John Arthington and others.

In their serious studies of laughter many grave philosophers have contributed to our birth without really explaining it, but the research of one of the most readable of them, a Frenchman, discloses that the Emperor Napoleon had noticed that the transition from tragedy to comedy is effected simply by sitting down. Decribing his interview with the Queen of Prussia after the battle of Jena, he wrote:

Tragedy as an Art Form

The basic material of "The Rose and the Ring" could just as easily have been tragedy as comedy. King Valaroso of Paflogonia and his consort, Angelica, their daughter, Giglio, nephew of Valaroso and rightful King of Paflogonia, Betsinda, afterward Princess Rosalinda, Prince Bulbo, Countess Gruffanuff and the rest are, under other names, familiar tragic and romantic characters splashed by the tears of generation after generation of sentimental readers and players. In "The Rose and the Ring," they have changed their style, that is all, and we see the royal family of Paflogonia sitting down to a breakfast table with one of the very insignia of old Italian comedy—sausages.

There are those who believe that as a pure art form tragedy began its decline in ancient Greece. Nietzsche claimed to trace Greek tragedy as arising out of music through the chorus—of whose inner, hidden life the drama itself was a resultant objectified expression. "We now see," he says, "that the stage and the action are conceived only as a vision; that the sole reality is precisely the chorus, which itself produces the vision, and expresses it by the aid of the whole symbolism of dance, sound and word." The realistic drama which began with Euripides denounces as decadent and as driving "the music out of tragedy." It destroys the very essence of tragedy, "an essence which can be interpreted . . . as a visible symbol of music."

To this day, however, the tragedy for which Euripides set the model is still regarded by the vast majority as the form fittest for the highest flights of art.

The advance of Comedy Yet rank as the heresy may seem, it is not impossible that comedy will one day laugh tragedy off its gloomy monument, at the bottom of which an apologetic inscription is written:

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light opera had overlooked in the general hunt for librettos. She is deeply indebted to her cast, to the producer, Stephen Thomas, and to the scenery and costumes of her music flows fluently and pleasantly and is adequate enough for its purpose, its virtues are too often negative. In the end, we feel that its chief characteristic is that it hasn't one. The composer should train herself to turn a cold shoulder to those smooth musical generalities and ready-made phrases which, self-invited, present themselves when she takes up her pen. Platitude, as some youth, generally regards with dubious eyes the fearful concatenation of circumstances which its forbears called tragedy.

Bergson, the French philosopher referred above, points out—as the least observant can see for himself in "The Rose and the Ring"—that every comic character is a type: "Not only are we entitled to say that comedy gives us general types, but we might add that it is the only one of all the arts that aims at the general." Thus, aesthetically, the spectator escapes from that depressing "realism" depicted by Nietzsche, with which while the curtain is up he must needs identify himself unless his sympathy is firmly held on leash. Comedy demands unbleness of thought rather than any emotions. And as Meredith reminds us in a happy sentence: "Aristophanes promises his auditors that if they will retain the ideas of the comic poet in boxes, they keep dried fruits in boxes, their garments shall smell odoriferous of wisdom throughout the year."

"The Rose and the Ring" is welcome not only for its own sake but because it goes back to a tradition genuinely English—the tradition of Gilbert and Sullivan. It has been said with justification that taking them generally, the English public, with their deep esteem for common sense, are more in sympathy with the primitive Aristophanic comedy, where the comic is capped by the grotesque, irony tips the wit and satire is a naked sword. The book of "The Rose and the Ring" fulfills these conditions, and it was quick-witted of Mrs. Marillier to discover in Thackeray that which, rather astonishingly, every other composer of

Placing Palestrina

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

HEARING the Singers of Saint-Gervais, Paul Le Flem, director, present some ancient music in their church near the Hôtel de Ville. I was impressed with the appropriateness of type of composition to style of architecture, with the suitability of vocal writing of the sixteenth century to the manner of building of the same period, and with the fitness of the sonorities of Palestrina to the acoustics of long nave, broad aisles and vaulted roof and ceilings. From the experience, I was almost led to believe that musical history is less a matter of process than one of position; and I was rather strongly convinced that new idea, new method and new technique, instead of being described as growing out of the old, should be regarded as standing away from it in fixed independence.

The notion that art develops, reaches culmination and tumbles to decline is of such practical application that we should hesitate, perhaps, to abandon it until some better critical mechanism is invented. And yet, the benefits of it have seemed to me too one-sided to be always just or even reasonable. The development theory has had the appearance, to me, of one of a club, which a person, a group or a school possessing the advantage of superior physical strength employs for purposes of self-assertion. Of course, it works after its fashion, though again and again it has broken. I think, in the hands of the user. The real job of each generation of artists, I should say, is not so much to do better or worse what the last tried to do as to attempt something different altogether; something,

in fine, that goes, at this particular moment, right in place. Not to be partisan in the question, I will admit that the doctrine of growth and progress, as far as music counts, is a good rule, in that it may be made to work both ways. Take the case of Palestrina, certain of whose pages the Singers of Saint-Gervais interpreted. Were we without dates and chronology, we could as plausibly lead the course of development from Debussy, Strauss and Brahms back to him, as from him to them. It depends a good deal on what we judge and measure culmination by. If complexity of tonal plan is the thing of highest attainment, then we are today far above the people of 400 years ago, and still climbing; but if simplicity is the thing, sincerity of expression in both cases taken for granted, then they are at the top.

Not to be partisan of laboratory observation and of graphic representation have got us into a too standard attitude toward composers. Put Palestrina in a concert hall along with Strauss, and you have an impression of a great advance, and have made from the old unaccompanied choir to the modern vocal and instrumental ensemble. Let an inked line that passes across paper ruled regularly tell the story, and still climbing; but if simplicity is the thing, sincerity of expression in both cases taken for granted, then they are at the top.

Palestrina, however, belongs not to the modern concert platform, but to anyone who imagines Palestrina does belong there talk with an authority like Mr. Le Flem, as I did one day, and see how long he holds his ground. On the platform, indeed, Palestrina is in wrong position, out of place. He belongs, as the Singers of Saint-Gervais tended remarkably to show, in the gallery of a church of flamboyant breadth of plan. There, he is, I am sure, matchless and conquerable. Bach himself had better keep out of his company; Bach, that is to say, of the intricate and minutely designed choral fugue, with its instruments accompanying. For Bach's details of subject, counter-subject, inversion, diminution, stretto and what not, stand in altogether smaller perspective than Palestrina's frescoes of a cappella melody.

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Music: Aristocracy or Democracy?

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

IT HAS become a custom in Berlin to celebrate the passage from the old to the new year by a solemn performance of the Ninth Symphony. This concert, which is much more than a concert, begins at 8 o'clock in the evening and ends after midnight. It has been instituted for the humble classes of the population in the "Volkshäuser," which is situated very far from the center of Berlin musical life, in the north of the town. It is hardly possible to describe the concentrated attention with which Beethoven's music is listened to, the silence that reigns in the wide theater overcrowded with people, and the final enthusiasm breaking out at an hour usually not reserved for outbursts of musical absorption.

It is not the conductor, who engages the interest of the audience, though Dr. Fritz Stiedry, former Kapellmeister of the Staatsoper, now guest conductor at the Municipal Opera House, deserves all attention and brings a great work to the great possible effect. It is Beethoven's thought that embraces all the hearers, and it goes without saying that the democratic idea expressed in the last movement with the aid of vocal means proves particularly impressive. Nothing is more to be desired than this great musical manifestation of all-embracing humanity, in the last hour of the year, in a world in which human tranquility is more a pious desire than an accomplished fact.

Changes in Musical Art

But this affords one an opportunity to ask whether musical art in general has preserved the faculty of expressing universal ideas, and what change it has gone through in the century that has elapsed since the time of Beethoven and of Schubert; for the idea of sharing the occasion of a different way, was the spokesman of musical democracy for the world. If we look round, we find the influence of classical-romantic symphonic work certainly grown to dimensions since the time of Beethoven, and the same time the power of radio and the film, and of so many things which are the technical inventions of our age, has conspired against the ideal of pure music that appeals to the great mass. Besides, what we call new music speaks more to narrow circles of music lovers than to the great concert-going public.

This was not easily to be foreseen. For we imagine musical art in general has preserved the faculty of expressing universal ideas, and what change it has gone through in the century that has elapsed since the time of Beethoven and of Schubert; for the idea of sharing the occasion of a different way, was the spokesman of musical democracy for the world. If we look round, we find the influence of classical-romantic symphonic work certainly grown to dimensions since the time of Beethoven, and the same time the power of radio and the film, and of so many things which are the technical inventions of our age, has conspired against the ideal of pure music that appeals to the great mass. Besides, what we call new music speaks more to narrow circles of music lovers than to the great concert-going public.

Basin Undermined Much sooner, however, than could be expected, the basis on which Wagner's music drama stood was undermined, for though human nature generally may seem to remain the same through the ages, it is, no doubt, subject to many changes as regards its attitude toward art. The fact that Wagner's music still plays a great part in the repertoire of the opera houses throughout the world; but on the other hand, it is received by the public quite differently from that which Wagner intended when composing his work. And if we take the music that came after Wagner, we find its evocative power on greater masses of population greatly diminished. The mechanism of our age and the love of sport may contribute to this, for they have transferred the weight from idealism to lower things, but, on the other hand, it is the character of the music itself that causes the limitation of its effect to narrower circles.

Since Wagner, it is only Richard Strauss who enjoys, not only reputation, but popularity. But this is not so much due to his great symphonic power or to his opera, apart from the "Rosekavalier," as to his smaller compositions. His Lieder made him popular among the bourgeoisie, which proves always decisive for the fate of a composer. Considered from this standpoint, Richard Strauss is without

a rival in our age. But this has nothing to do with the artistic value of his work. I venture to express the paradoxical opinion that his market value stands in inverse relation to it. If we put the question very simply, we find that it is melody that gives popularity. But where does melody come from? Its artistic value is determined by the inner process that forms it. There are many melodies going through the world like musical catchwords, and this has brought about a phenomenon that has never existed before: melody has become anonymous. Jazz has produced this transformation from personal into impersonal melody. One may think that in this way we are led back to very remote ages, where the so-called "Volkslied," very different from popular song, was born; but, alas, there is a difference between the melody, which saw light as an expression of the people, and the musical catchword that, in our days, gains the reputation of a popular song, but is so short-lived that after a year we hardly remember it.

Of course, we are very far from comparing Richard Strauss's melodies with these ephemeral musical things, for Strauss's artistry is great enough not only to make them appear more precious than they are, but also to form melodies of higher value. But it is beyond doubt that his craftsmanship, though inventive in itself, is greater than his musical invention, so far as content is concerned.

A Melody Transformed

It is always amusing to me to observe how one of the principal themes of the "Rosekavalier," a now very popular waltz, which in 1908, predecessor of Johann Strauss, has been transformed, by very simple harmonic procedures, into Richard Strauss's original invention, so that nowadays nobody thinks any more of the true origin of this lovely Viennese waltz. And though the famous composer lives among a population that still preserves a great tradition, he will never be accused of plagiarism. After Strauss, if Richard Strauss, a composer, taken in the broadest sense of the word, does not exist any more, it is true that Debussy has exercised a great influence upon the evolution of music, but he depends upon the true level of this concert-going public, which constitutes only a limited part of the music lovers of the world. To Debussy is due the aristocracy of art. New music, as initiated by Debussy, has become old-fashioned by its pathetic style. Verdi and Puccini have, just because of that, found the greatest popularity in German opera houses. The new experiments of German opera composers, however, are destined to bring operatic stages more in touch with our time by the choice of the plot. It will be interesting to examine on another occasion whether they are right or wrong.

At all events, in every great and lasting musical work we find aristocracy and democracy blended into one. This is the condition of its fame and popularity.

New Appreciation of Brahms

We can very easily understand that the lack of symphonic works in the post-Wagnerian epoch has led to a new appreciation of Brahms. In the age of the music drama, Brahms, who looked upon music as an art that called upon extra-musical means. It is one of the most interesting features of the present musical life in all countries that Brahms, who was looked upon as a rather heavy and clumsy, particularly in the orchestra, has been restored to a place in the repertoire of our concert which it would have been rather surprising to predict 20 years ago. Certainly this was brought about also by a new style of rendering him. Our conductors have learned how to convey to the audiences the most favorable impression of Brahms' melodic force and to emphasize at the same time the more sympathetic side of an art which, at first hearing, appeared rather austere and not apt to win public applause.

In the case of Brahms we see the difference between "melody" and melody. The more a melody jumps to the ears at the first moment, the less chance it has of lasting. Brahms' melody is enveloped by means of a craftsmanship, which, in the first decade of the performances of his works, seemed to be the more striking part of his art. It is the most

aristocratic symphonic art the post-Beethovenian age has seen, and thanks to its aristocracy that, at the time of its inception, its imaginative power, it is still living. Debussy, no doubt, has added a little to the art of the aristocracy, because the latter never concealed a melodic content. The poetic charm of his music, its really French noble style fascinated at the first moment, but this fascination never spread outside the circles to which it had first appealed. Debussy has become a necessary element of evolution in modern music.

The Hero of the Day

Stravinsky became the musical hero of the day. He seemed to have acquired a notoriety not so very far from popularity. A work like "Petrouchka," availing itself of popular Russian elements, seemed about to make him not only world famous, but also dear to the average opera-goer. This, however, did not win the masses by great theatrical successes. The theater in itself did not mean much to him. He was not an operatic reformer. Ballet had to serve him as a stepping stone to later stages of his music. His "Histoire du soldat" was met with applause, particularly in Germany.

But now we see that Stravinsky, who had made his appearance in a rather startling way, speaks more and more to a restricted circle of music lovers. We find him, indeed, mentioned and even performed everywhere. But even he puts many obstacles in his way to real popularity. For if we accept the fact that his musical invention is greater than that of most modern composers, it cannot, on the other hand, be denied that his craftsmanship in the contrapuntal texture of his works is beginning to make them rather monotonous. What we call melodic force is still a part of his work, but it has been hidden by so many indifferent things that we feel we must be rather cautious as to his future. He stands between aristocracy and democracy in music, for apart from his musical activity in the field of higher composition, he does his best to build up a school or a community. Will he succeed in it?

The most democratic of all musical arts always seemed opera. As I said above, Wagner's music drama, far from fulfilling the claims to popularity in the sense of the author himself, has become old-fashioned by its pathetic style. Verdi and Puccini have, just because of that, found the greatest popularity in German opera houses. The new experiments of German opera composers, however, are destined to bring operatic stages more in touch with our time by the choice of the plot. It will be interesting to examine on another occasion whether they are right or wrong.

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The Newest Russian Opera

By VICTOR BELAIEV

I HAVE already had occasion to mention in these pages the name of the young Russian composer, Dmitry Shostakovich, in connection with the performance at Moscow of his interesting symphonic work. Last summer he completed a new composition, an opera in three acts on the subject of Gogol's fantastic story "Nos" (The Nose). This opera has been accepted for production at the State Opera, Leningrad, and should be staged during the current season, or, in any case, in the early part of next season. On a recent visit to Leningrad I had the opportunity of hearing it played on the piano by the composer.

Shostakovich is still quite young, probably not more than 20 years of age. He is a superb pianist and made his mark at the international piano competition held at Warsaw in honor of Chopin. As a composer he has attracted attention abroad as well as in his native land. His symphony was given in Berlin last season under Bruno Walter.

Earlier Works

I must frankly admit that his earliest works did not seem to me very promising, though I always appreciated the excellent technical gifts. Even his symphony left me quite cold, despite the fact that it has won the admiration of many. It was only in his Symphonic Dedication—the term is the invention of the composer—"To October" (an extremely interesting and original conception, though from my point of view not entirely successful), that he manifested indubitable signs of a real individuality as a composer, which gave promise of further development.

His new opera shows us that the development was not long delayed; in it we have a genuinely valuable and highly original and interesting work which may, I think, be compared to such prominent Russian operas as Dargomyzhsky's "Stone Guest" and Moussorgsky's "Marriage of Figaro," with which it has much in common, as regards both musical merits and style. Furthermore Shostakovich, like Dargomyzhsky and Moussorgsky, has gone to a famous Russian author for the subject of his opera.

"Nos" belongs to the type of opera-drama invented by Dargomyzhsky and having as its aim the complete "musicalization" of the dramatic dialogue, thanks to which the drama, whilst losing nothing of its means affecting the hearer, may be transformed into a musical production based on the realization of the celebrated dictum, "Truth in music." Quite recently the Austrian composer Alban Berg has endeavored—and very successfully—to give effect to this theory in his opera "Wozzeck." Hence it is not surprising

that in his treatment of the vocal parts of "Nos" Shostakovich displays a certain resemblance to Berg, who has provided astonishing examples of the application of musical dialogue (Sprechstimme) in "Wozzeck." Whilst Shostakovich has taken the general style of the musical dialogue of the heroes of his opera from Berg, he has also borrowed individual idioms from Prokofiev's "Love of the Three Oranges" and Stravinsky's "Les Noces."

Inherent Originality

This circumstance has by no means deprived Shostakovich's music of its inherent originality, nor made him a servile copyist of the style of the three composers mentioned; just as the imitation of Glinka did not prevent Dargomyzhsky from remaining an entirely independent figure, and as the imitation of Liszt and Wagner by the composers of the so-called New Russian School does not make their music German. On the contrary, this fact, if we may thus express it, strengthens the position of Shostakovich as a new and original composer, whose development those ideas of his predecessors in the sphere of musical composition which have not yet been completely realized, and therefore have not lost their immediate vital significance.

The subject of the opera is the strange story of Major Kovalev, whose idea for a time existed independently in the form of an important official and then returned suddenly to its proper place. Gogol made use of this fairly surprising portrayal of certain figures and situations typical of the Russian life of his day, and very remotely reminiscent of this subject in music presents exceptional difficulties, which have been very skillfully surmounted by Shostakovich. The orchestra is treated by the composer in the chamber style. The orchestral texture is exceedingly complex, which makes the performance of the opera to a piano accompaniment—the custom in the time of Dargomyzhsky and Moussorgsky—quite impossible. We shall soon learn whether we are living in an era when outstanding modern works are duly appreciated by their contemporaries, or whether, like "The Stone Guest" and "The Marriage of Figaro," they are composed to be the delight of musicians only.



THE HOME FORUM

"Ours Is a World of Words"

IT IS a poet who is responsible for the title phrase—the very young, very ardent poet of "Al Aaraaf." He coined it seemingly with due regard for alliterative values, applying it to this particular planet. "Ours is a world of words," he wrote. Yet his description was not laudatory as might be supposed; he did not intend it as a compliment; there was a shade of disdain, a savor of lamentation in it as the context shows. In his adolescent striving for beauty, which he was never to forgo, and which indeed no true poet ever forgoes, he attempted to depict the "brighter dwelling place" and, surprisingly, "greener fields" of the mysterious lost star, Al Aaraaf. His soaring imagination found delight in automatically discarding the commonplace, the unworthy, the unpoetical. He made of the star a veritable Aiden—a poet's Aiden, his own. To it he ascribed "nothing earthly" save beauty and melody:

O! nothing of the dross of ours—
Yet all the beauty—all the flowers
That list our love, and deck our
bowers—
Adorn you world afar, afar—
The wandering star.

Words are numbered among the "earthly" and the "dross." What! does this poet forsake his beloved tools? Ay, for once he seeks to rise above them. He fondly imagines a superior state where they are unnecessary—such a state perhaps as comrades know, who are able to interpret each other's thoughts and desires without speech. Without wholly discarding the spoken word he fancies the language of the star, in which all nature participates, to be as "a sound of silence pervading the calm air." It savors of the still small voice of old and of the music of the spheres. How sweet indeed after our earthly cacophony! It is the dream of a seeker of peace, the aspiration of one who knows only too well the humiliating inadequacy of words. Shall he, whose vocation it is to express the inexpressible, strive ever and know no revolt, seek no solution? Knowing how words fail the rest of us in moments of stress and high emotion, how can we be other than sympathetic?

Yet a poet—to speak generally—is by nature capricious; at times he is disdainful, vain would be done with words forever, fling them to the four winds; again he is filled with overpowering admiration, would creep in penance to the ends of the earth to gather up his broken toys which have miraculously become jewels and precious stones. Even so the poet of Al Aaraaf. For all his high disdain he loved words ardently, was forever prating of "sweet names," "gentle name," "soft syllable." It was his delight to fondle them like gems; now this one and now that he lifted to the light that he might the better observe and share its sparkle. Lenore, Ligeia, Ianthe, Eulalie, Helen, Annabelle Lee, Zante, Israfel. The smaller, less precious stones he grasped in handfuls, arranged in unforgettable

clusters. Ah, yes—"The violet, the violet, and the vine"—has it not been called one of the most beautiful ornaments known to verse? Scarcely less conspicuous is "Banners yellow, glorious, golden." Every poem offers glittering examples, likewise tales and critiques. Once with a child's enthusiasm about a poem he wrote out the silver, the gold, the brazen, the iron from his treasure chest, erecting four toy towers, so marvelous that even he must have held his breath lest they totter and fall. Ah, yes—"The Bell." If these towers have other cement than his love of words, it is hard to find.

It would be easy to dwell at greater length on the poet's mingled scorn and love of language—this poet's or another's. Yet however surpassingly keen his interest, it is not the only one worthy of consideration. All who speak or write are vitally concerned with "the world of words"; and it may be that those humble ones who have yet to attain it know a subtler fascination still. The pre-school child, as many of us can attest, often feels an overpowering urge toward its mastery and will know no rest until the glittering gate is opened to him. Polly at her window repeats her limited and colorful vocabulary no less for her own delight than for the mother's in the alley. The Great Dane trembles and leaps with excitement though we spell out go and w-a-l-k; he is a frank and pretty demonstration of the linguist's pride in canine form. We would do well to thank him for the reminder that joy and mystery and awe abide in the words we are wont to utter so casually everyday. What indeed is more marvelous than the multiplicity of languages, even shift and employed by man? Shall we ever learn to look upon the linguist as anything less than a wizard though he boast forty tongues or two—or even one? We may pretend to, assuming a scholar's indifference, yet underneath our mask we admire even the mule that responds to another language than our own.

This does not mean, however, that we need think any less of our mother tongue, which some of us have enough to do to master as it is. But it may well account for our fondness for foreign words and phrases and our curious way with them. We are attracted by their strangeness, we flirt with them a little, find them to our liking, then finally capture and enlist them in a sort of foreign legion. Afterward some of them become so familiar that we forget their alien origin, drop the italics, even shift the accent, absorb them into the familiar language. This is but one of the many aspects that renders "the world of words" of unfailing interest. We may smile to note how human-like its affairs and arrangements are; how now one and now another is preferred above the throng to be later thrust aside and perhaps still later elevated to its original rank; how some folk will shun the shabby ones like outcasts, say some of us, while others will cheer and coax them into a semblance of their former prosperity, thus winning a smile and a nod of thanks from the appreciative reader. We may in an audacious mood learn how it feels to take a hand in the making of a language, coin a fine new word of our own to meet a crying need which the rest of the world has somehow overlooked. We may, if we are so inclined, delve deep into the sources of all language, note how the ancient roots are allied and intertwined one to another—the Welsh to the Sanskrit—and similar mysteries. Herein, say some of us, lies the key to the universal mystery. If we can but find it, then all things shall be clear at last.

Then we shall know whether language is wholly utilitarian in origin and intent, designed but to answer man's most crying mundane needs, as some assert; or whether it maintains an alliance with the aesthetic and the moral, though it is now become a commodity, bought and sold in the market place. And we likewise shall learn the truth about the confusion of tongues, whether they were indeed a penalty for presumption, or rather a way in knowledge, and light—no less marvelous a gift than the Promethean fire. Then, and then only perhaps, we shall ascertain whether words are earthly or ethereal and whether we shall last rise above them as in the F. H. dream.

Persian Sketches

A mountain torrent pours through tree-dim hollows into open, sparkling ponds. Along the margins figures sit, dipping their hands into the water, raising them to give gesture and intent, letting them fall again into the stream.

It is a glorious, thoughtless moment; spring on tiptoe; the shining earliness of day that throws itself to risk with no motive other than the bright mischief of a child.

In the garden of the caravanserai the elm-trees and the judas have burst, but the load of clouds that weighs and is reduplicated on the surrounding house-tops sends its greenness also here, and even those brightest colors, against the background of towers and minarets, are dulled. Only flights of pigeons, that are wont to put the fourth shade of blue above this city of lapis, turquoise and sapphire, flash here and there with a metallic gleam.

From the edge of the verandah I can still look back on the mountain peaks over Tehran. They shine, as through a veil of silk, in a world of their own, where the sky is still unclouded and the sun is bright. I take—a last futile—the bunch of flowers that have brought me and throw it there in the wind. Flights of larks are soaring. I think the spring and larks will be for me always part of this moment.

We have come up, just before sunrise, in a world of fields and streams entwined among high peaks. So soft is the air of flowers and verdure that it seems like pulp of fruit against one's cheeks. Villages are scattered everywhere; each more buried in green wheatfields and wild blue iris than the last. Higher up, under the shadow of the mountains, a line of white blossoming fruit-trees lies like snow fallen from above—COLLEIDGE KENNARD, in "Suhail."

Home to Denmark

It was midsummer as I journeyed to Denmark. When the train rolled into my own dear country, what a change of atmosphere! The great forest was filled with beech trees, spreading their ancient branches, under which played the care-free gossamer. The view changed to meadows and fields; the wheat, like a golden carpet, was dotted with red poppies and bright blue cornflowers; here and there the new-mown hay was piled, and the stork, on his long, red legs, stepped about, sniffing its perfume.

Little Denmark was so picturesque; its natural beauty so restful—everywhere brooded peace and tranquillity. When I arrived at Copenhagen and felt the firm ground of my native country under my feet it was as though I had escaped from a prison. Russia now appeared as a place so wild and barbaric that I found it hard to convince myself that I had lived there for a year.

Mother's loving eyes regarded me with joy. She embraced and kissed me, calling me her poor, dear girl. They had arranged everything with but one thought—my home-coming. My father's financial condition was improved and it was now possible to make our home more comfortable. My room was attractive in blue and white (my favorite colors); the walls were covered with a dainty paper of forget-me-not design, and dotted Swiss curtains were draped and held in place by blue bows. After dinner we talked far into the night. I was glad to be at home and to speak freely about Russia.

I strolled about the bright, home-like city, whose gaiety entitled it to be called "The merry Copenhagen." Happy, busy people filled the streets. What a strange feeling it was to be there again, passing well-known places where Gerda (my school companion) and I had spent those interesting hours planning our journey around the world.

I passed Thorwaldsen's museum, and lingered a moment. The sun shone on the reliefs of the outside walls. These reliefs pictured the inhabitants receiving Thorwaldsen returning from Rome with all his valuable treasure to present to his country. I tried to think of all the art I had seen in the short compass of my travels. Where had I seen this best? And I said to myself, with a proud, patriotic feeling for my country: "Right here in our own Thorwaldsen's."

I continued through the main streets. The Danish flag, red with a white cross in the center, floated everywhere, making vivid bits of color that gleamed against the dark facades.

I met King Christian IX on his usual morning stroll through the city. I longed to speak to him about our country, contrasting it with Russia—just smiled at him in my happiness, but failed to make the customary deep bow. However, he lifted his hat. I welcomed every home-like scene. Here, in the great open square, in the heart of the city, stands the courthouse. The center of an audience, like a flower-garden, with a graceful fountain playing incessantly. The grey and white doves from the courthouse tower flew down to the garden where the children fed them. I rested on a bench and called to the doves. Fearless they perched on my lap and shoulders. While feeding them, it was my mood to fancy they recognized my emotion—that I was a free bird too.

Music sounded in the distance; it was the familiar "Vagt Parade," the band of the King's Life Guard, marching to Amalienberg palace to give a concert. Herein, say some of us, change guard, which to me is a striking military spectacle always, in the public square. I joined the enthusiastic crowd marching to martial music. When we reached the palace there stood the King waiting for us, and a ceremony from a window. I imagined he was looking at me and made my neglected obeisance—ANNA WALTER, in "A Pilgrimage With a Million's Need."

High Above the World

I don't quite know what is the intense quality of pleasure that I feel when I look high above the world, high above the world, high above the world. It is like nothing else that I know. I think it is partly the pleasure which the Psalmist gave utterance to when he said: "Moab is my washpot; over Edom will I cast my shoe." The world mapped out on one's feet seems a place which one could deal with, and throw one's shoe across. Down below, one is overshadowed by houses and garden walls, one walks in dusty roads with high hedges; the trees steal away from heaven from one. But here one is above the tree-tops and the church-towers and the chimney-pots. One has a mastery over them. One surveys the earth and pronounces it to be very good. One sees the relation of things. The train which puffs along the line below is not the noisy, frightening thing full of busy and violent persons which it becomes at a station; it is an insect making its way through the plain, which one could divert with a poke of one's walking-stick.

Down in the dingles are charming patches of old forest, ancient ashes, wind-combed beeches, gnarled thorns and elders, or obsolete quarry-pits trailed over with briars and old-man's-beard. Then, too, all round the base of the dingle, where the springs break out, there lie the ancient manlets, with their lichen-roofed and trim gardens tucked in among the elms. The whole thing gives one a sense of the field-life of the world, which streams so peacefully away year by year, so independent of wars and politics; the village sending out morning by morning its shepherds and ploughmen to the pleasant familiar tasks, the things that have got to be done whatever else happens; the gathering of the sheep, the ploughing, the things that have got to be done whatever else happens; the gathering of the sheep, the ploughing, the things that have got to be done whatever else happens.

Voices of the Snow

In the deep woods, too, you hear the cry of the snow, not the song of the trees in the joy of its coming, but the voices of the flakes themselves, their little shrill cries as they teem leaf or twig. To the pines that held up soft arms of welcome and clasp them close and will not let them go away though each bough is weighted down, they whisper a soft little cooing word that is surely "love" in any language. No wonder it is warm under pine boughs in a snowstorm! The great trees glow with the happiness of it and the radiance of their delight flutters down to you as they stand beneath. From "Widow Ways," by WINSTON PACKARD.

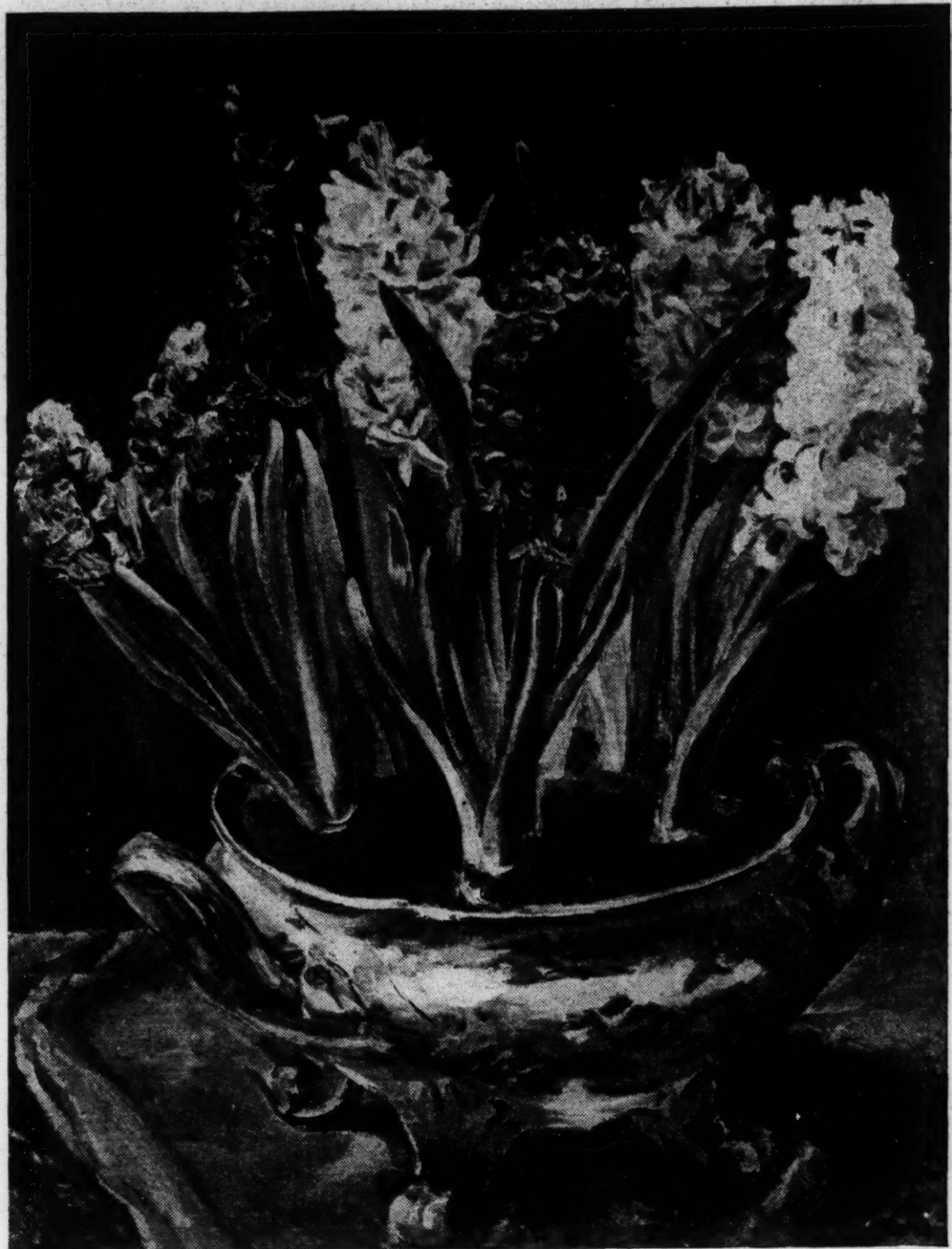
It lies in its crystal jar, Glistening warm and brown, Honey from brambles far Where the bees run chiding down: And now, when the lamps are lit And blinds drawn on the pane, At our winter meal we sit With summer magic again.

Heather Honey

Seeing, as though in a dream, Hills that are soft with bloom, While the lilt of a highland stream Comes echoing through the room: The honey taste on the lips Brings days well-spent to mind, With bees on the heather tips And a drowsy hum on the wind:

Till the Northern twilights there, Rosy with sunset fires, Color the misty air With purple of heather spires: And the wild bees cease their flight, And gather as of old, Like gleaners home for the night With little harvests of gold.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.



Hyacinths. From an Oil Painting by Miss R. Bridget Evans.

FLOWER paintings have become rather the fashion nowadays. From the point of view of the artist they have certainly a great fascination, as in this painting, when a bowl of hyacinths seemed too beautiful to be allowed to fade with the passing hour. Perhaps the picture does something to perpetuate their beauty and freshness, and to pass on to others the joy the artist felt in their splendor.

Hyacinths have something of the texture of the lily, and indeed they are arrayed with almost equal glory. In the picture the colors harmonize, from the deepest blue, through a paler blue, to one of purest white; set off by a pale lemon on the left, and with the half-opening bud on the right of a deep pink by way of contrast. These colors are happily repeated and blended in the bowl, and in the tablecloth on which they are standing.

My Bulbs

Although I dwell in city gray, And country scenes seem far away, What matter—when each blessed day My bulbs are coming up!

Long weeks ago with hope so keen I planted them in bowls of green With love (some fiber in between) And put them in the dark.

And now and then I took a peep To see if they were still asleep, Or if their promise they would keep Of waking up some day.

At last in love they answered me, Their tender leaves all shining bright, And now I watch them with delight Unfolding every day.

Who said in town I had to be And country scenes I might not see? The countryside has come to me, My bulbs are coming up!

A. M. BARTHOLOMEW.

Voices of the Snow

In the deep woods, too, you hear the cry of the snow, not the song of the trees in the joy of its coming, but the voices of the flakes themselves, their little shrill cries as they teem leaf or twig. To the pines that held up soft arms of welcome and clasp them close and will not let them go away though each bough is weighted down, they whisper a soft little cooing word that is surely "love" in any language. No wonder it is warm under pine boughs in a snowstorm! The great trees glow with the happiness of it and the radiance of their delight flutters down to you as they stand beneath. From "Widow Ways," by WINSTON PACKARD.

Wahre Brüderlichkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER Prophet Obadja hält den Edomiten vor, daß sie über die Not des Hauses Jakob frohlockten. Er tadelt sie wegen ihres Hochmuts zur Zeit ihres Wohlergehens und legt ihnen zur Last, daß sie es unterlassen haben, Jakob beizustehen, und daß sie versucht haben, ihn seiner Güter zu berauben. Aus seinen Worten: "Du sollst nicht mehr so deine Lust sehen an deinem Bruder zur Zeit seines Elendes" geht hervor, daß es keine Entschuldigung gab und keine dafür gibt, daß man das Unglück begünstigt, oder daß man sich lange damit aufhält.

Da Jesus erkannte, daß der wirkliche Mensch keinen Irrigen Zustand erfahren kann, konnte er der Not derer, die ihn um Heilung und Beistand baten, abhelfen. Wie wir im 14. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Johannes lesen, sagte er zu seinen Jüngern: "Wer an mich glaubt, der wird die Werke auch tun, die ich tue, und wird größere denn diese tun; denn ich gehe zum Vater".

Auf Seite 467 unseres Lehrbuchs "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: "Man sollte von Grund aus verstehen, daß alle Menschen ein Leben, einen Gott und Vater, ein Geben, einen Wahrheits und eine Liebe haben. Die Menschheit wird in dem Maße vollkommen werden, wie diese Tatsache sichtbar wird, der Krieg wird aufhören, und die wahre Brüderlichkeit der Menschen wird begründet werden". So sieht man, daß Mrs. Eddy den Kreis der Brüderlichkeit erweitert und geklärt hat.

Paulus gehört zu denen, die ihre Fähigkeit bewiesen haben, die guten Werke zu vollbringen, die Jesus bewies. Durch geistiges Erwachen wurde er göttlich geführt, eine Laufbahn, die ihn gegen die Wirklichkeiten des Daseins verbandelte, zu verlassen. Von da an verbündete er sich demütig und mutig mit denen, die er früher verfolgte. Er hegte keine Feindschaft, sondern predigte allen den Christus, die Wahrheit. Seine Briefe widerspiegeln die Art und die Ausdehnung seines späteren Wirkens, und ihre Botschaften des Friedens und des Lobes Gottes drücken den Geist der Liebe aus, der ihn besaß. Er ermahnte seine Brüder, im Verkehr mit allen Menschen ruhig, feilsch und ehrlich zu sein; er betonte die Notwendigkeit, solche, die anderen Völkern angehören, als Brüder zu behandeln. Im 1. Brief an die Korinther schreibt er: "Nun aber bleibt Glaube, Hoffnung, Liebe, diese drei; aber die Liebe ist die größte unter ihnen".

Brüderlichkeit wird sowohl durch Dankbarkeit als auch durch Näch-

stenliebe bewiesen, und Paulus brachte seine Dankbarkeit für die ihm widerfahrene Liebe beständig zum Ausdruck. Oft kann man Dankbarkeit am besten eher dadurch zum Ausdruck bringen, daß man gerade da, wo man ist, erneut bestrebt ist, recht zu handeln, als daß man in weiter Ferne nach einer Gelegenheit sucht. Ein einfacher Liebesdienst kann mehr Gutes vollbringen als eine hastig unternommene Aufgabe, auf die man nicht recht vorbereitet ist.

Es wird allgemein zugegeben, daß Freundschaft auf der Grundlage von Geistesverwandtschaft, gegenseitiger Anziehung, gemeinsamem Empfinden und Streben zustande kommt. Alle wahren Bestrebungen sind geistig, und wahre Tätigkeit besteht darin, daß man sich dieser Tatsache bewußt ist. Es können Umstände eintreten, wo Trennung zwischen Freunden bevorzuziehen scheint, weil das Wachstum und die Erfahrung eines der Freunde seinen Maßstab höher gestellt haben. Auf Seite 21 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit legt Mrs. Eddy die Folgen einer solchen Lage dar. Indem sie sagt: "Wenn meine Freunde nach Europa gehen, während ich mich auf dem Wege nach Kalifornien befinde, so reisen wir nicht zusammen. Wir müssen verschiedene Kursbücher zur Land ziehen und verschiedene Routen verfolgen. Unsere Wege sind gleich von Anfang an auseinander gegangen, und so haben wir wenig Gelegenheit einander zu helfen". Es ist klar, daß unter solchen Umständen Treue darin besteht, daß man am göttlichen Prinzip festhält und den zeitig gewiesenen Weg verfolgt. Hierin liegt keine Gleichgültigkeit gegen Freundschaft; denn wer auf Gott vertraut, kennt auch die Bedürfnisse seines Bruders. Er ist geduldig und besonnen, wenn er Rat, Ermunterung und Beistand erteilt.

Das geistige Verständnis Christi Jesu zog die Volksmenge zu ihm, und demütig und erbarungsvoll gab er ihnen reichlich die Wahrheit, deren er sich bewußt war. So groß war seine Liebe, daß er selbst für diejenigen, die seine Kreuzigung forderten, um Gottes Vergebung betete. Sein erhabenes Beispiel liefert den klaren Beweis, daß Feindschaft gegen unsern Bruder eine Fabel und Groll eine unwirkliche Zuchtrute ist.

Die herrliche Eigenschaft Vergebung ist von Mrs. Eddy enthält in ihrer geistigen Auslegung des Gebets des Herrn, wie wir sie auf Seite 16 und 17 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit finden. Als Erklärung der Bitterkeit und Vergebung unsere Schuld, wie wir vergeben unsern Schuldigern, schreibt sie: "Und Liebe spiegelte sich in Liebe wider".

True Brotherhood

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE prophet Obadiah reproaches the house of Edom for rejoicing over the distress of the house of Jacob. He rebukes them for their pride in their prosperity, and charges them with failure to assist Jacob, and with attempting to deprive him of his goods. His words, "Thou shouldst not have looked on the day of thy brother in the day that he became a stranger," indicate that there was and is no excuse for countenancing or dwelling upon misfortune.

Recognizing that the real man can experience no erroneous condition, Jesus was able to meet the needs of those who came to him for healing and assistance. As recorded in the fourteenth chapter of John, he said to his disciples, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

On page 467 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes: "It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love. Mankind will become perfect in proportion as this fact becomes apparent, war will cease and the true brotherhood of man will be established." Thus it is seen that Mrs. Eddy has enlarged and clarified the scope of brotherhood.

Paul is among those who have proved their ability to accomplish the good works which Jesus demonstrated. Through spiritual awakening he was divinely led to turn from a course that had blinded him to the realities of existence. Thenceforth, he humbly and courageously associated himself with the people whom he had formerly persecuted. He cherished no enmity, but preached Christ, Truth, to all. His epistles reflect the nature and the extent of his later

ministry; and their messages of peace and of praise to God express the spirit of love that animated him. He exhorts his brethren to be calm, diligent, and honest in their dealings with all men; he emphasizes the necessity for treating as brothers those of a different nationality. In I Corinthians he writes, "And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity." Brotherhood is evidenced by gratitude, as well as by charity; and Paul was constantly expressing his gratitude for the love that had been shown him. Rather than through seeking opportunity afar off, one may often best express gratitude by renewed right endeavors in the very place he is in. A simple act of kindness may accomplish more good than a hasty undertaking of some task for which one is not fully prepared.

It is generally conceded that friendship is brought about by kindred ties, mutual attractions, tastes, and interests. All true interests are spiritual, and true activity is the consciousness of this fact. Situations may arise when separation between friends seems imminent, because the growth and experience of one of the friends have raised his standard. On page 21 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy points out the result of such a situation as follows: "If my friends are going to Europe, while I am en route for California, we are not journeying together. We have separate time-tables to consult, different routes to pursue. Our paths have diverged at the very outset, and we have little opportunity to help each other." Under such circumstances it is evident that loyalty consists in adherence to divine Principle, and in following the spiritually appointed path. There is no implication of indifference to friendship here; for the one who is trusting in God is also awake to the needs of his brother; and he is patient and discreet in giving advice, encouragement, or assistance.

The spiritual understanding of Christ Jesus drew the multitudes to him, and with meekness and compassion he gave forth abundantly the truth of which he was conscious. So great was his love that he even prayed for God's forgiveness of those who would crucify him. His sublime example affords clear evidence that enmity against one's brother is a myth, and resentment an unreal scourge.

The beautiful quality of forgiveness is revealed by Mrs. Eddy in her spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, as given on pages 16 and 17 of Science and Health. Explaining the petition, "And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," she writes, "And Love is reflected in love."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

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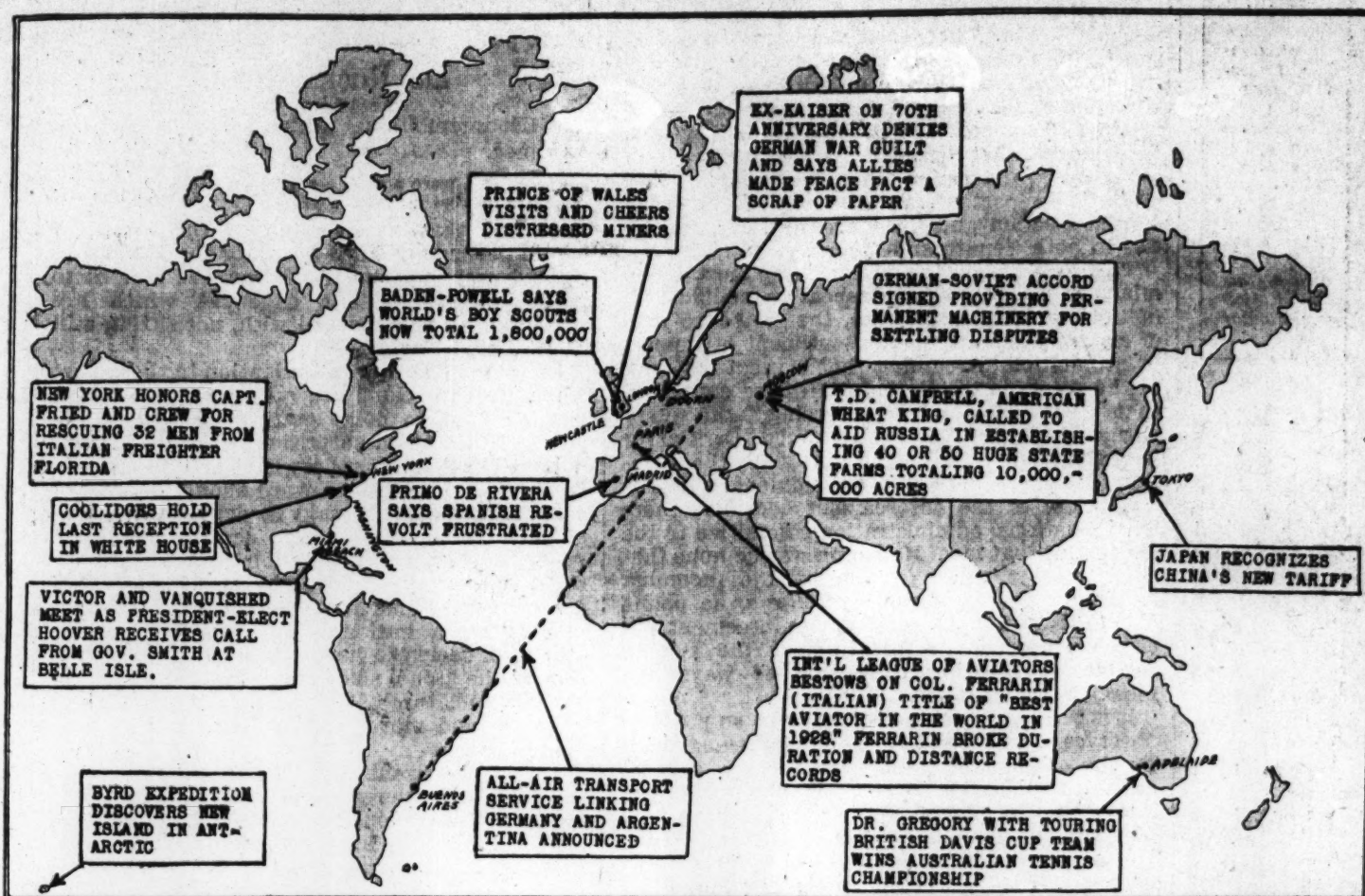
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DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



One Minute Biographies

Who: SOLON.
Where: Athens, Greece.
When: Seventh-sixth centuries, B. C.
Why Famous: First of all, because he was an Athenian lawgiver, one of the earliest known to history. He was chosen an archon, the highest magistrate in the Athenian state, in the hope that he would put an end to certain dissensions among the three classes—aristocrats, merchants and common people.
 In attempting to reconcile their differences Solon evolved his Code which embodied reforms constitutional, economic and social. He may have reformed, too, if he did not actually institute the Council of Four Hundred, and probably it was he who intrusted to the Areopagus the laws and morals of the community.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How many suits should a well-dressed man have?—*News Section* 16%
 2. How many places in the United States have adopted the city manager plan?—*Editorial* 16%
 3. When should one begin eating at a formal dinner?—*Household Arts Page* 16%
 4. What two European countries still charge a \$10 passport fee?—*Letters* 16%
 5. When was the first table fork brought to America?—*Odds and Ends* 16%
 6. What is the best way to keep lemons fresh?—*Household Arts Page* 16%
- Grade Yourself.
 What Is Your Percentage?

In Lighter Vein

All for Nothing, Perhaps!

A distinguished visitor was to spend a night in a certain small town, and the proprietor of the tiny local hotel was notified to be ready. The hotelkeeper was flattered, and at once set to work to have a bathroom added. His small son of 10 years, however, thought this a piece of reckless extravagance.

"Just think!" he said. "Fancy building a bathroom for one night. And then, after all, it might not be his bath night!"—*Tit-Bits*.

No Soup From the Press
 Diner: "I don't see any soup on this bill of fare."
 Waiter: "I hope not. It just came from the printer."

One Test Lacking

Jones: "Do you think the candidate put enough fire into his speech?"
 Brown: "Oh, yes. The trouble was, he didn't put enough of his speech in the fire."—*Pearson's Weekly*.

Force of Habit
 Gladys: "He's so romantic. When he speaks to me he always says 'Fair lady.'"
 Phyllis: "I expect that's only force of habit. He's a conductor."

Point of View
 An architect planned a small nook. And a young couple came out to look. Said she, looking round.
 "No garage have I found."
 But the husband said, "Where do we cook?"

Reduced Straits
 Elderly Gentleman: "I've sent three sons through college."
 Kind Lady: "All right, I'll buy a lead pencil."

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Vera's Winter Memory Book

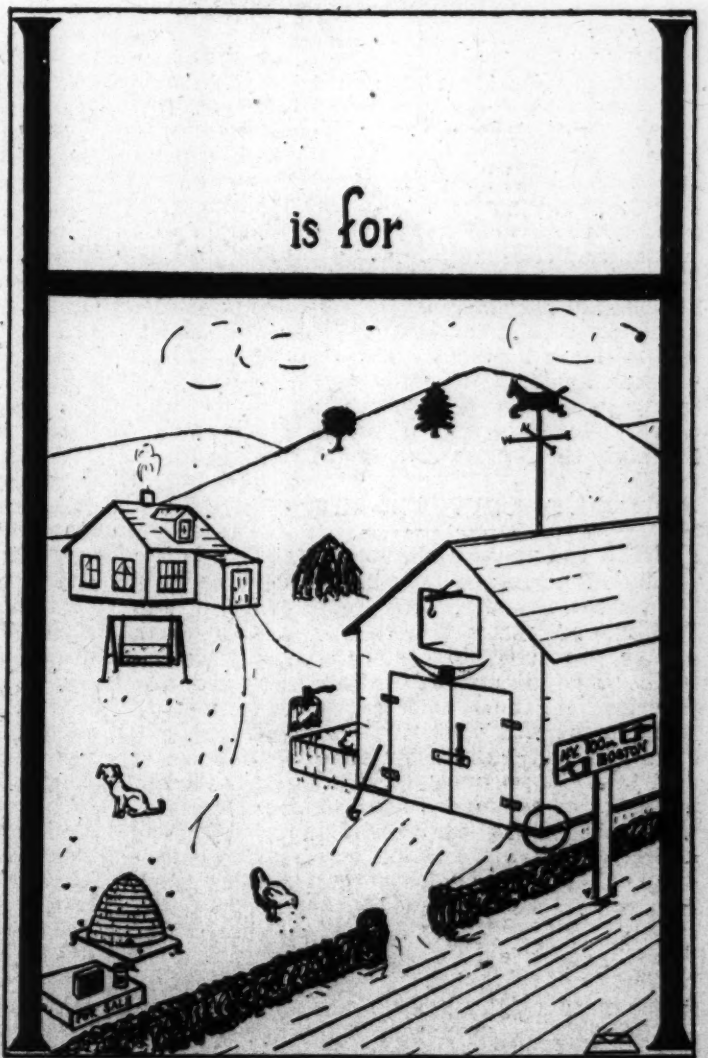
VERA loved the Saturday afternoon walks in the country which she and her mother always had, except when it was very wet indeed. And she loved, too, the "memories" which they always took back with them. In the spring, find there. I can see some memories already.

"Where, Mother?" asked Vera, puzzled. "There's only grass where we are standing. Oh," she broke off, "do look at this lovely little leaf!" and she held out a tiny fan-shaped leaf, which she had picked from a trailing plant, half-hidden by the grass.

"What is it called, Mother?" she inquired.
 "It's name is cinquefoil," she replied, "which means fiveleaf, and it has wee yellow flowers in the summer time. We've missed it because we have been looking higher up all the while. Isn't this pretty!" she went on, holding out a clover leaf.

"Why not draw each one, and then you can always have a look at your winter memories," suggested Mother.
 "So I will," Vera agreed. "I'll paint each one in the blank book Uncle Tom gave me the other day, all in black like the silhouette pictures at Auntie's. And I'll find out the names, and print them underneath each one. Why," she exclaimed, "I can do that all the winter through, as long as there is no snow on the ground! That will be a real 'Winter Memory Book.' And won't it be fun to watch for their little flowers next summer!" she added.

Letter "H" Puzzle



There Are 23 Objects in This Picture Whose Names Begin With "H." How Many Can You Find?

Odds and Ends

Dearth of Blacksmiths

To combat the growing scarcity of blacksmiths, a bulletin has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture showing farmers how to shoe a horse.

Border Cities Star: We shall withhold our approval of the proposed 13-month calendar until assurance is forthcoming that we won't have two Januaries.

Drama
 One-third of the 500 playhouses in the United States presenting legitimate drama are situated in five cities—Boston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Los Angeles.

Boston Transcript: We understand smaller treasury notes are being tested. We are for smaller bills all around.



HONEY FOR RADIATORS
 Honey, in recent tests, has been found to be a satisfactory material for an anti-freeze mixture in automobile radiators.

London Humorist: The white ant says \$4,000 eggs a day, we are told. Fortunately, white ants don't cackle.

Chinese Liquor Laws
 China has had legislation pertaining to liquor for many centuries.

A Quotation for Today
 ALL measures of reformation are effective in exact proportion to their timeliness.
 —RUSKIN

Why They Lived Happily Ever After



She is (except on rare occasions) a moderate back seat driver

A Mother Knobs

Vancouver, B. C.
 IT WAS Christmas eve, and a widowed mother sat alone in her little home here, her thoughts with her two boys in college at Toronto, unable to come home for the holidays. The mother worked hard teaching music in order to give them, as nearly as possible, the same education they would have received had their father been spared, and she sat wondering what they were doing, and whether they were together.

Then just a little before midnight the telephone rang, and announced a long distance call. "Toronto calling," said the operator. Why, that is where the boys are! Could it possibly be? Yes! She quickly recognized first one happy voice wishing mother a merry Christmas, and then the other ringing with the same joyful wishes. There was so much to say in such a short time that it was only later that she began to wonder how the boys ever thought of telephoning from such a distance.

A letter from one of the sons soon arrived, solving the riddle. "Just before the holidays began," it said, "the mother of one of the boys attending my school asked the principal to send home with her son any student who had nowhere to go. . . . We arrived in this beautiful home, and when the lady heard that I had a brother who couldn't go home either, she sent for him and gave us both such a wonderful time."

"On Christmas eve, when we were all seated at the dinner table, she turned to us and said: 'Boys, I have a surprise for you! I have just put in a call for your mother in Vancouver, so that you may wish her a happy Christmas.' We sat up till 3 a. m. to get you, Mother . . . but wasn't it great?"

For a Dog
 A FRIEND sends in a clipping from the Bridlington Free Press telling of the rescue of a dog which had fallen off a pier and had become wedged between the masonry wall and a ship. Efforts to bring up the dog by ropes failed. Although there seemed every likelihood that the rapidly incoming tide would cause the ship to crush the rescuer against the wall, one of the rescuers worked his way down to the dog and after considerable effort, climbed back with it to safety.

What They Say
 Dr. W. F. Sunday: "Mere absence of war is not peace. Peace is a positive creative thing which has to do with the consciousness of a nation and only a change of that consciousness can bring about peace."

Greenville Kleiser: "He enjoys the sunrise most who walks through the crisp morning air and climbs the hill top, not he who looks lazily from his bed through a closed window."

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick: "The real opposite of faith is not, as so many people think, reason. The real opposite of faith is cynicism and fear."

Max Reinhardt: "Talking pictures, in their relationship to the stage, seem to me like reproductions of paintings."

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A New Dollar Diplomacy

ONE remarkable thing about the proposal that money should be stabilized in purchasing value is the great number and variety of human events to which its sponsors can hitch their arguments. Every now and then some report on costs of living points out that a dollar now will buy only about as much as 62½ cents would buy in 1913. And Prof. Irving Fisher's weekly index shows even this is seven or eight cents better than it would do four years ago. "Why not a dollar that will always buy a dollar's worth?" ask he and his cohorts.

But this is only one of the "news pegs" for the question. Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer goes to China on a mission which may stabilize Chinese currency on a gold basis. From this incident we may prepare to see articles soon urging that the United States should stabilize its gold dollar on a purchasing power basis. If unemployment, farm relief problems, stock market booms or business cycles are in the news, certain economists come forward to show wherein the fluctuating dollar value is a factor in all these.

If the output of the world's gold mines is reported decreasing, another "high cost of living" period is forecast unless expansion of credit can keep up with business. If chemistry hints at cheap ways to extract gold, there is concern as to whether contracts, leases and bonds calling for gold may not depreciate to a fraction of their intended worth. If financiers debate whether stocks or bonds are the better investment, your economist again answers that it depends largely on whether the general price level over a long term is going up or down.

The moot question of valuation of public utilities for rate making is more than anything else a problem in the fluctuating purchasing power of the dollar. If that purchasing power were constant, one of the great sources of difference between original investment value and replacement value of plants would be removed. But, as it is, this difference amounts to billions of dollars in the valuation of railroads—now being tested in the O'Fallon case before the Supreme Court—and billions more in the valuations, and consequent rates, of electric, gas, water, traction and telephone companies.

It would be an almost endless undertaking to try to enumerate all the ways in which economic friction and frequently injustice result from ups and downs in the general level of prices, or in other words, as the stabilizationist sees it, the ups and downs in the value of money. People make their plans and bargains in money of one value, and find themselves extravagantly richer or crushingly poorer when those plans and bargains are later carried out in money of another value.

That a stabilized money would mitigate at least a large number of the inequities which its proponents decry is admitted even by some of its critics. What these critics question is whether it is possible to stabilize permanently the purchasing power of any monetary unit so long as the total supply of goods in the world is subject to wide fluctuations in production and consumption.

Here it is significant that the one thing which has caused wider fluctuations in production and consumption than any other is war. During hostilities prices rise because the nations are depleting their supplies. For years afterward prices decline as production catches up. This is illustrated in economic trends during and after practically every war since Napoleon.

There may be room for genuine doubt as to whether a plan for stabilization of currency would survive such political strains as the exigencies of the last war, when governments wanted inflation in order to float their war bonds. It should be correspondingly clear that lasting world peace will make for the first essential to a stable money system—stable production and consumption.

Herein, then, lies an added incentive for the fostering of peace among nations. It may make possible a stable standard of value—one which will mitigate business cycles, establish justice between lender and borrower, give added certainty to the fruits of thrift, and assure the earner of full buying power in his earnings. Certainly this is a reward worth striving for.

Dr. Carver's Analysis

SINCE the publication, recently, of an article by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, on "Reconstruction and Prohibition," many writers and students have attempted to analyze it, some evidently seeking to discover in it support for their own particular theories that the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment was premature or ill-advised, and others to find justification for their defense of that law. Now comes Dr. Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics in the same university, with what may appear a really unprejudiced and entirely logical observation made in the course of an enlightening analysis of Dr. Lowell's paper. He says: "If we can convince the great majority of people (of the United States) that prohibition is worth enforcing, we need not worry about the possibility of enforcing it."

The need of the present time, according to Dr. Carver's interpretation of the Lowell thesis,

is the maintenance for a considerable period of an effective measure of enforcement, thus removing the evils of the present condition and establishing the realization that would prevent a return to vicious indulgence. He ventures the reasonable view that, even were it proposed by serious thinking people to adopt some alternative plan for dealing with an outlawed traffic, it is not impossible the final decision would be to retain and support the existing inhibitory law. He discovers that there is a growing, rather than a lessening, determination to enforce the law, citing in support of this view the recent presidential election and the increasing dry majorities in both Senate and House.

This would indicate, even to those most determined to bring about the repeal or modification of the enforcement statute, the existence now of an overwhelming public sentiment in support of prohibition. Assuming that a great majority of the voters in the United States are convinced that the "law is worth enforcing," the query naturally is why it is not enforced. Dr. Carver is of the opinion that at no time since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and the enactment of the enforcement code has there been a national administration committed to the support of that law. He expresses the hope that such support will be given by the incoming administration. It naturally follows, he points out, that until it appears that enforcement has either succeeded or failed under the Hoover régime any further discussion of ways and means is out of order.

It is not out of the question, as he so properly observes, that instead of the modifications urged by the enemies of prohibition the law may be amended to provide severer penalties for its violation, and by including the purchaser of illicit beverages in the same category with the seller. He fails to trace, with Dr. Lowell, an analogy between the Eighteenth Amendment and the amendments adopted in the reconstruction period following the Civil War. The latter, he points out, were not altogether the results of earlier moral fervor, but were the expressions of a lingering bitterness which was a heritage of civil strife. Prohibition, on the other hand, is the result of more than a half century of education, with object lessons supplied by the saloons and by violations of regulatory laws as deplorable and as crafty as those perpetrated by the bootleggers of today.

It should not be forgotten that there was never, in the days of the licensed traffic in alcoholic beverages, more than a partial enforcement of the law. There was, on the surface, measurable regulation. But the offenses then, collectively, were as grievous and as demoralizing to the youth of the land as those today cited by agitators who insist that because there is not complete enforcement the law should be modified or repealed.

The Ex-Kaiser and the Future

ON HIS seventieth anniversary the former Kaiser William II of Germany issued a world statement of his opinions about the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles which make Germany assume sole responsibility for the war and impose upon her vast burdens for reparations. In the matter of responsibility, the ex-Kaiser claims, subsequent impartial investigations have cleared the name of the German militaristic dynasty, and hence he reasons that the burden of reparations should be lifted.

It may be admitted at once that few people today believe the same things about the war as they did in the height of the war-time propaganda and activity. At that time, on both sides, everything was either black or white. All that one's own side did was justifiable in the noble cause; all that the other side did was a wicked maneuver for a wrongful end. That is the commonplace of all wars, as, in a less degree, it is the commonplace of all democratic elections. The real question is whether impartial investigations have reversed in any essential degree the general judgment of the civilized world as to the main issues at stake in the cataclysm of 1914 and as to the distribution of responsibility for it.

It is perfectly true that few historians now believe that Germany was solely responsible for the war, in the sense that the Government deliberately plotted war for the year 1914 and deliberately pressed the button for a world war. But the best opinion still seems to be that the basic cause of the outbreak, with the resultant conversion of Europe into two armed camps and the so-called "encirclement" of Germany, was the militarism ingrained in the then dynastic Constitution of Germany, together with the conviction of her autocratic rulers that they could only get their "place in the sun" by warlike means.

But the real test will never be the diplomatic correspondence of the period, about which experts will dispute to the end of time. It is the consideration of what the alternative to an allied victory would have been. The result of the allied victory was that the nationalities of Europe were all freed, the military dynasties of Germany, Austria and Russia were overthrown, and democracy replaced autocracy up to the Russian frontiers. Moreover, the German people themselves have entirely of their own free will repudiated imperial Germany and firmly established the Republic in its place.

Whatever historians may say about the right degree of responsibility which attaches to this or that diplomatist, or to this or that government, whatever students may think about the vindictive or unjust character of parts of the peace treaties, the common-sense verdict of the overwhelming majority of mankind was, and seems likely to remain, that it was vital to the progress of civilization that the Allies should win the war.

With regard to reparations, little more can be said than that the Empire of Austria-Hungary has paid through its total disappearance, that Russia has paid in the most terrible revolution in history, and that Turkey and Bulgaria have similarly paid, to a greater or less extent. In the case of Germany, it must be remembered that, although the German people have proved in the last few years their democratic inclinations, they still are almost inevitably suffering from the misdeeds of their former rulers. Her present liabilities may be reduced, because the conclusion may be reached that all such payments are bad for world prosperity and for interna-

tional good feeling. The decision finally reached in this direction, however, no matter what it may ultimately prove to be, will be more potent for good if it is based on a bright vision of the future than if it is predicated on dark pictures of the past.

Do Rocks Rove?

THE unambitious author who wrote the lines,

I wish I were a rock a-sitting on a hill,
I'd sit there a hundred years, just a-sitting still,

may find that he overstepped the limits of poetic license and hard facts, for the Minnesota agricultural experiment station has started to investigate the habits of rocks which are suspected of, and charged with, not sitting still at all, but of roving.

Of course, another investigation in these days when investigations are quite the fad—and a possible way to delay getting directly at the point—is not at all surprising; even that rocks, domesticated and otherwise, are to be investigated. However, a word should be, and of a right ought to be, said in defense of down-trodden rocks. They have served man well. Americans even express their high regard for them in singing, "I love thy rocks and rills," a sentiment which immediately makes the investigation a national and patriotic matter. The rock seems to have become the poor relation of the stone, since the latter has taken on the nomenclature of diamond, ruby, sapphire or emerald, and moves resplendently in the very best of society.

One writer went so far as to say that there are "books in the running brooks, sermons in stones," even though a certain helpful proof reader is said to have "corrected" it to read, "stones in the running brooks, sermons in books."

A rock is supposed to stay "put," but the question is, does it? Every farmer knows, allegations to the contrary notwithstanding, that now and then a perfectly smooth mowing may under some circumstances produce a crop of rocks that he never planted, cultivated or wanted. Why this is so the inquisitive Minnesotans are going to find out. They have planted fourteen specimens of rock with a pipe stuck on the top of each one. From now on the prowlings of these supposedly innocent by-products of the farm are to be under strict surveillance. Their coming and going are to be recorded as carefully as though they were prize pumpkins or barred Plymouth Rock chickens.

Music Wins Its Way

THIRTY years of pedagogical labor; and the outcome for the person who has done it, is, that the subject he teaches has risen from a position of something not unlike contempt to one of high esteem. So George Coleman Goy, professor of music at Vassar College, replied, when asked to say in a word what had been accomplished in his department, from the time of organization to the present, that gratified him most. Past believing, indeed, that music, up to the opening of the twentieth century, was regarded by university faculties in the United States as an inferior pursuit; and that those who gave music instruction were more or less despised, as living, forsooth, on a plane a degree or two below those who directed classes in language, mathematics and other established branches.

Not, however, past explaining. For if in those days when an elective scheme of courses was being experimented with, harmony had scarcely a sporting chance in the curriculum, there stands on record good reason. The writing of music was mixed up with the performance of it. Composition, the prime thing, was involved with interpretation, the secondary thing; and music-teaching was largely conducted on a money-making basis. Though there existed a few conservatories of high standards, music scarcely presented itself in a fair light for academic acceptance.

True enough, in an institution or two, the technique of classic composing was studied during the last decades of the nineteenth century, with the result that a period of pioneering for the historic code came to fulfillment, and American symphonies of an imitative sort took shape and received their moment of applause. Generally speaking, however, the reply, "No help wanted" was returned to men asking for a job to teach counterpoint in college. Matters were as Professor Goy found them when he set up his piano and blackboard at Vassar.

All is changed now. American conservatories are erected here and there, having an endowment and an equipment equal to those of the best schools of architecture and engineering. The question with university presidents today seems to be not so much of the relative dignity of canon and calculus, as of who will provide a fund for the construction of a music building on the campus.

Random Ramblings

Watch out for the annual visit of Mr. Marmota Monax today.

At a test recently made in a Pennsylvania college it was demonstrated that modern jazz music tends to speed up users of typewriters. Most business men, however, will probably look for some other inducement to make for greater efficiency in their offices.

The natural scientist who described Professor Einstein's brochure on gravity as "a very hard nut to crack" evidently forgot that nowadays the nuts with the thinnest shells generally contain the plumpest meats.

Does Arizona's decision to carry its opposition to Boulder Dam into the Supreme Court mean that this great irrigation project is to be fought to the last ditch?

Every Princeton man will hope that Commander Byrd's orange and black plane will make a touchdown at the south pole.

Whether the Pact of Paris does in effect outlaw war will depend very much on how public opinion treats the treaty.

Mr. Marmota Monax? Oh, yes, generally known as Mr. Ground Hog.

What Time Is It!

SO SUCCESSFUL has been time through the ages in avoiding the schemes of the makers of calendars to arrange it in exact divisions, that much interest will attach to the efforts of the present Committee on Calendar Simplification. Always have there been a few minutes too many or too few, running into hours and days, to be dealt with after some fashion as leap year. But leap year, over-leaping itself, must be curbed at the end of each century unless it can be exactly divided by 400. And so on and on and on! Always adjustment.

Doubtless most of us have little complaint to make against the present calendar. "Thirty days hath September, April, June and November" is a means of simplification ever at hand. What more do we need? Then there is the method of saying the months on the four knuckles of the hand, the months coming in the spaces between having less than thirty-one. And there is a trick about this—you must begin again on the first knuckle for August.

To some the thought of a year with thirteen months of twenty-eight days each, the days of the week recurring through all time on the same days of the month, as proposed, has the monotony of machinery. Such division would seem simple, but time is tricky and refuses to be disposed of so easily. The last day of the year would carry neither the name of a day of the week nor the number of a day of the month. It would be Year Day. And leap year would remain to be disposed of as at present. But what of the quarterly payments? A quarter of thirteen months! Whatever is decided upon, rest assured, it will not be simple. Time is too tricky for that.

Perhaps the committee will make discoveries relative to the passage of time similar to those with regard, for instance, to rocks and pockets, which have been made by aviation concerning the atmosphere, and will be able to explain why the hands of the clock seem to creep around and then suddenly skid to almost any hour. Truly a trickster is time! Everyone must have discovered that it is not of uniform passage.

It would be a favor to a great many people if someone would devise a means as simple and reliable as "Thirty days hath September" for setting their watches when traveling. Many have taken part in some such conversations as the following:

A voice from behind the curtains of a Pullman berth asks: "Porter, do I turn my watch back or ahead here?"
Porter: Back, Sah. If I had a dollar for every time I have answered that question, I'd be a rich man.

Voice across the aisle: Porter, do you mean to say the time has changed?

Porter: Yes, Miss.

Voice across the aisle: How annoying! Here I am up and dressed an hour too early for breakfast! The railway companies should make such things clear.

Porter: They tries to, Miss. You see it is this way—

Voice across the aisle: Please, Porter, not before breakfast!

(Enter Dapper Gentleman from the next car.)
Dapper Gentleman: Good morning, Porter. Is this the way to the diner?

Porter: The diner isn't on yet, Sah.

Dapper Gentleman: Train late, eh?

Porter: No, Sah. On time.

Dapper Gentleman: Then what's wrong? Last night I took time by the forelock, so to speak, and set my watch ahead.

Porter: You should have set it back. We is traveling westward, Sah.

Dapper Gentleman: Then I am an hour ahead of time?

Porter: Two hours, Sah.

(The train slows down as it enters a city.)
Voice behind the curtain: What's wrong, Porter? I set my watch back and now here it is an hour behind the town clock?

Porter: They has Daylight Saving here.

Dapper Gentleman: Then I am three hours ahead? Or what am I?

Porter: No, Sah. We all observe Standard time. They puts the diner on here. It won't be long now, Sah.

All the trouble starts, it seems, out in the mid-Pacific at the International Date Line, where the calendar day begins and ends. That is to say, where the day first begins and last ends. (If this is not good usage, it is heilige Nacht," and for Jack Smith's "Ich küsse Ihre Hand." For the latter, although the factories worked at high pressure and even with night shifts, the demand could not be fully supplied.)

Jack Hyllon also had a tremendous sale, but though jazz was more popular than ever, classical composers were not by any means neglected. Verdi and Puccini especially being in great demand. It is interesting to note how conservative the average Berlin children are in the matter of toys. They do not favor the golliwog and other grotesques so beloved of the American and English child. Dearest to the heart of the small Berlin girl is the wax doll with flaxen curls and blue eyes that shut and open, which wears a silk frock and other dainty garments, and which may be dressed and undressed and put to bed properly. It is the same thing with the small boys, who much prefer wooden horses and carts and substantial trains to all the new mechanical toys that are so interesting to their fathers. There was, happily, little demand for the once popular soldiers, fortresses and weapons, but Indian outfits are still eagerly coveted. Altogether, the German toy trade has done well; two-thirds of the Christmas toys imported by America came from this country. Germany has also largely supplied the African and Canadian markets with toys of the so-called old-fashioned type.

One of the most popular sections of the Berlin University is the Ausländer Klasse, which has the special aim of acquainting foreign students with the intricacies of what Mark Twain has called the "awful German language." At the present time nearly 200 eager scholars participate in the courses, young men and women of many nationalities: American and English, Russian, French, Chinese, Japanese, Scandinavian, Spanish, Turkish and Persian. Instruction is given four times weekly, each lesson lasting two hours. The first three months of the year's course are devoted to beginners, the next quarter to those who are a little further, and the last to advanced pupils, most of whom at the close of the year have an excellent working knowledge of the language. The masters all speak English and several other languages, but not a word of anything but German is permitted.

The method is practical and simple. Each pupil is provided with a small primer at commencement containing classified words of one syllable with illustrations. The master points to a picture on the wall, of which a tiny section corresponds to a word in the book. "Das ist ein Hund," he says slowly, pointing to a dog, and the pupil readily finds the word in the primer. In this manner every useful subject becomes gradually familiar to the scholar in the German language: the house and its furniture; the family; the street and its traffic; shops and shopping; domestic science, including cookery and cooking utensils; the beauties of nature and the seasons, and a hundred other practical matters.

One of the pleasantest holiday celebrations in a small way was the annual distribution of rewards for long and faithful service, an institution of the Hausfrauen-Verein marking this year its fifty-second anniversary. Over 100 women were on the list this time, each of whom had served in some capacity in one family for a period of twenty years and upward. Several were present who have held their situation for forty years and are still there. The awards consist of a diploma, a gold brooch and a small sum of money from the municipality. The ceremony took place in the Rathaus where the faithful servants were warmly congratulated on all sides and where a festive table of good things formed a not unimportant feature.

sound fact and goes to show that time even plays tricks with rhetoric.)

The International Date Line, as some may not know, is an imaginary line which follows somewhat irregularly the 180th meridian. (Being a date line, it is not surprising to find it irregular.) Here the calendar day first begins at midnight, then traveling west, continues to begin all around the globe till it again reaches the 180th meridian when it first ends. After that it continues to end all the way round the globe with a new day in its wake. When it is Monday west of the line it is Sunday east of it. At 1 o'clock of a Monday morning out there, there is encircling the earth one hour of Monday and twenty-three hours of Sunday. Then Monday chases Sunday right around the globe to the date line, where Sunday vanishes and it is practically Monday all the way round, while the last second of Sunday disappears and the first second of Tuesday appears.

Now, since each hour must mark time all around the globe, is each hour really twenty-four hours long? And since each minute must do the same, is each minute really twenty-four hours long? If human existence at times seems too simple, there is nothing like trying to figure out the mysteries of the calendar and of time for making it charmingly involved.

Kipling's story "The Wandering Jew" is an amusing instance of such speculation. Having been told in his youth that if he went once round the world in an easterly direction, he would gain one day, John Hay, when in his later years a fortune was left him, decided to spend it in continuously traveling around the world in an easterly direction, thus to prolong his days. When he had been around twenty times and thus gained twenty days, his heirs became concerned about his eccentric expenditures and, learning the cause of his continuous travel, persuaded him that he could gain the same end by sitting in a chair suspended from the ceiling and letting the earth sweep by beneath him.

The classic case, of course, is that of Phileas Fogg, the erratic hero of Jules Verne's novel, "Around the World in Eighty Days," written shortly after the opening of the Suez Canal, as a speculation for the shortest time in which the globe could be circled. Basing his speculation on a knowledge of routes, time tables and modes of travel, Mr. Verne estimated that his hero could go around the world in eighty days to the minute. Breathless thousands have followed the adventures of the imperturbable Mr. Fogg and his jovial French servant, Passepartout, only to mourn with them when they arrive five minutes too late on their eightieth day, but after all to rejoice with them when Passepartout the following day discovers that there has somehow been a miscalculation and Mr. Fogg still wins his wager.

Since oftentimes, after making a statement relative to the change of time, one is haunted by a suspicion that after all it may be just the other way round, it is as well to give Mr. Verne's own explanation, which has, so far as I know, stood the test of half a century, unchallenged. Here it is:

Phileas Fogg had, without suspecting it, gained one day on his journey, and this merely because he had traveled constantly eastward; he would, on the contrary, have lost a day, had he gone in the opposite direction—that is, westward.

In journeying eastward he had gone toward the sun, and the days therefore diminished for him as many times four minutes as he crossed degrees in this direction. There are 360 degrees on the circumference of the earth; and these 360 degrees multiplied by four minutes gives precisely 24 hours—that is the day unconsciously gained. In other words, while Phileas Fogg, going eastward, saw the sun pass the meridian 80 times, his friends in London only saw it pass the meridian 79 times.

And yet the precise gentleman who wrote this lucid explanation made the following somewhat astonishing statement: "When Mr. Fogg stepped from the train at the terminus, all the clocks in London were striking ten minutes before nine!"

Truly tricky is time—if there be such a thing!

M. S. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

IT IS a frequent custom of German newspapers at certain festive seasons to request a number of prominent persons to relate their views upon some topical subject for publication. One widely read Berlin daily paper has asked for personal opinions upon sport and what it has done for the individual in question. The answers were published on Christmas Day and here are some of them: Gerhart Hauptmann, Germany's greatest dramatist of today, says, being a son of the mountains he began to toboggan when a child and became an adept at it. Later he sent for a pair of skis from Norway and was a pioneer of that practical sport in Germany. Of late years he is content to wield the golf club with much enjoyment, but little skill. Herr Hauptmann adds: "Sport means to do something for the pleasure of it, without other interests. Sport as a profession does not exist. When it becomes a profession it is no longer sport. The Olympian players received nothing more than an olive branch as prize."

Heinrich Mann, one of Germany's most esteemed writers, strikes an original note. He tells of his former love for mountaineering and rowing, neither of which, he admits, meant to him sport. It was good to climb to the misty summit of a mountain and wait to see the sun break through the clouds next morning, but to be on the water was still better. He narrates how as a young man he would row across the lake to the lonely shore where he had left on the previous day the beloved children of his fantasy, and hours of silence would follow while he wove their romance until a storm would drive him home. He achieved, he says, great dexterity in guiding his boat over the waves, but he did not test its sport value any more than he pondered upon the value of the book thus written. "I am not good at comparisons nor at competition," he concludes; "everyone meets the elements inwardly and outwardly in his own way and everyone becomes as God wills it."

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, replies laconically: "Ich bin sportlos und daher wrotlos" (not being sporting I am silent). While Katharine von Kardorff-Oheimb eulogizes sport of all kinds as a means of strengthening and providing healthy pleasure for the youth of both sexes, she warns against exaggeration and advocates study and sport in the right proportion. Dr. Franz Oppenheimer of the Frankfurt University strikes a serious note on this subject. He was one of the pioneers of sport for young Germany many years ago, but he declares that today the exaggerated value put upon sport achievements compared with those of science and art is a danger. Germany, once the land of thinkers and poets, is now, he says, on the best way to become the land of football players and boxers, and he earnestly trusts the pendulum will swing back again.

Business, on the whole, has been good here this season; according to official figures some ten to fifteen per cent better than last year. The vendors of the fir trees which transformed many thoroughfares and squares into fragrant miniature forests for a whole week before the fête, were unusually high in their prices, a tree of very small dimensions costing two marks, while larger ones, in proportion to their size and beauty of form, cost up to thirty marks and more. No self-respecting German would be without a tree of some kind on Christmas Eve, and those who left their purchase till the last moment, hoping to get one cheaply, had, on the contrary, to pay double. An unprecedented trade was done in gramophone records; it is computed that approximately 5,000,000 were sold in Berlin during the Christmas week, the chief demand being for the beautiful German carol, "Stille Nacht,